

Exhibit A



Notice of Service of Process

null / ALL
 Transmittal Number: 27671977
 Date Processed: 09/19/2023

Primary Contact: Chuck Pollak
 Progress Software Corporation
 15 Wayside Rd
 Ste 400
 Burlington, MA 01803-4620

Electronic copy provided to: Stephen Faberman

Entity: Progress Software Corporation
 Entity ID Number 3486484

Entity Served: Progress Software Corporation

Title of Action: Caery Evangelist, Ph.D. vs. State of Oregon, by and through its Department of Transportation

Matter Name/ID: Caery Evangelist, Ph.D. vs. State of Oregon, by and through its Department of Transportation (14620712)

Document(s) Type: Summons/Complaint

Nature of Action: Class Action

Court/Agency: Marion County Circuit Court, OR

Case/Reference No: 23CV34800

Jurisdiction Served: Oregon

Date Served on CSC: 09/18/2023

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Paul B. Barton
Direct Dial: (503) 558-5293
paul@olsenbarton.com

September 15, 2023

HAND DELIVERY – VIA PROCESS SERVER

Progress Software Corporation
c/o Corporation Service Company
1127 Broadway Street NE, Suite 310
Salem, OR 97301

Re: *Caery Evangelist, Ph.D. and Brian J. Els, Ph.D. v. State of Oregon, by and through its Department of Transportation; and Progress Software Corporation*
Marion County Circuit Court, Case No. 23CV34800

Dear Registered Agent:

This firm represents Plaintiffs Caery Evangelist, Ph.D. and Brian J. Els, Ph.D. as local counsel in the above-referenced action.

We enclose copies of the following documents for service upon you as registered agent for Defendant Progress Software Corporation:

1. Summons;
2. Class Action Complaint filed in Marion County Circuit Court on August 25, 2023;
3. Plaintiffs' First Set of Requests for Production of Documents to Defendants; and
4. Plaintiffs' First Requests for Admission to Defendants.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul B. Barton". It is written in a cursive, flowing style with a prominent "P" at the beginning.

PBB:dgm
Encls.

cc: Mr. Edward Ciolko (via email)
Mr. William B. Federman (via email)
Ms. Jennifer S. Czeiler (via email)

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON
FOR THE COUNTY OF MARION

**CAERY EVANGELIST, Ph.D. and
BRIAN J. ELS, Ph.D., on behalf of
themselves and all others similarly situated,**

Plaintiffs,

v.

**STATE OF OREGON, by and through its
Department of Transportation; AND
PROGRESS SOFTWARE
CORPORATION,**

Defendant.

Case No.: 23CV34800

SUMMONS

**TO: Defendant Progress Software Corporation
c/o Corporation Service Company
1127 Broadway Street NE, Suite 310
Salem, Oregon 97301**

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You are required to appear and to defend against the Complaint filed against you in this case within thirty (30) days from the date of service of this Summons upon you. If you fail to appear and to defend, Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT:

READ THESE PAPERS

CAREFULLY!

You must "appear" in this case or the other side will win automatically. To "appear" you must file with the court a legal document called a "motion" or "answer." The "motion" or

1 "answer" must be given to the court clerk or administrator within thirty (30) days along with the
2 required filing fee. It must be in proper form and have proof of service on the Plaintiffs' attorney
3 or, if the Plaintiffs do not have an attorney, proof of service on the Plaintiffs.

4 If you have questions, you should see an attorney immediately. If you need help in
5 finding an attorney, you may contact the Oregon State Bar's Lawyer Referral Service online at
6 www.oregonstatebar.org or by calling (503) 684-3763 (in the Portland metropolitan area) or
7 toll-free elsewhere in Oregon at (800) 452-7636.

8 DATED: September 15, 2023

9 OLSEN BARTON LLC
10 
11 Paul B. Barton, Trial Attorney, OSB No. 100502
12 paul@olsenbarton.com
13 Alex Graven, OSB No. 153443
14 alex@olsenbarton.com
15 4035 Douglas Way, Suite 200
16 Lake Oswego, OR 97035
17 Tel: (503) 468-5573 | Fax: (503) 820-2933
18 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs*
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1 I certify that I have prepared this copy of the Summons and that I have carefully
2 compared this copy with the original. I further certify that this is a true, exact, complete, and
3 correct copy of the original. The post office address at which papers in this action may be served
4 upon Plaintiffs by mail is: 5 Centerpointe Drive, Suite 220, Lake Oswego, OR 97035;
5 Phone (503) 468-5573.

6 DATED: September 15, 2023

7 OLSEN BARTON LLC
8 
9

10 Paul B. Barton, Trial Attorney, OSB No. 100502
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Page 3 – SUMMONS

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON
FOR THE COUNTY OF MARION

**CAERY EVANGELIST, Ph.D. and
BRIAN J. ELS, Ph.D.,** on behalf of
themselves and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

V.

STATE OF OREGON, by and through its
Department of Transportation; AND
PROGRESS SOFTWARE
CORPORATION.

Defendant.

Case No.: 23CV34800

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT
(Negligence; Breach of Contract; Unjust
Enrichment; Violation of UTPA;
Violation of Drivers Privacy Protection
Act)**

FEE AUTHORITY: ORS 21.160(1)(e)

CLAIMS NOT SUBJECT TO MANDATORY ARBITRATION

(12-Person Jury Trial Requested)

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs Caery Evangelist, Ph.D. and Brian J. Els, Ph.D. (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), individually and on behalf of all similarly situated persons, allege the following against Defendants Progress Software Corporation (“PSC”) and the State of Oregon, by and through its Department of Transportation (“ODOT”) (collectively, “Defendants”) based upon personal knowledge with respect to themselves and on information and belief derived from, among other things, investigation by Plaintiffs’ counsel and review of public documents as to all other matters:

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I. INTRODUCTION

2 1. Plaintiffs bring this class action against Defendants for their failure to properly
3 secure and safeguard Plaintiffs' and approximately **3.5 million** other similarly situated
4 individuals' names, home and mailing addresses, license or identification numbers, and the last
5 four digits of Social Security numbers (the "Private Information" or "PII"¹) from the well-known
6 Russian cybergang, Cl0p ("Clop").²

7 2. PSC, which is a software company offering a range of products and services to
8 government and corporate entities across the country and around the world, including cloud
9 hosting and secure file transfer services such as MOVEit file transfer and MOVEit cloud.

10 3. A critical zero-day³ flaw in PSC's MOVEit software led to a wave of cyber-
11 attacks against organizations who collected the sensitive PII of Plaintiffs and the Class.⁴ Multiple
12 organizations have now confirmed data breaches, including ODOT.⁵

¹ Personally Identifiable Information.

² See <https://www.oregon.gov/odot/DMV/Documents/OCIPA-Letter.pdf> (official notification letter from ODOT).

³ “A zero-day vulnerability is a vulnerability in a system or device that has been disclosed but is not yet patched. An exploit that attacks a zero-day vulnerability is called a zero-day exploit.” See <https://www.trendmicro.com/vinfo/us/security/definition/zero-day-vulnerability>.

⁴ See <https://www.techtarget.com/searchsecurity/news/366539672/MoveIt-Transfer-flaw-leads-to-wave-of-data-breach-disclosures>

5 *Id.*

1 4. On or about May 31, 2023, PSC posted a notice on its website confirming a recently
 2 discovered SQL injection vulnerability related to its MOVEit Transfer and MOVEit Cloud file
 3 transfer services resulting from a breach in its network and systems (the “Data Breach”).⁶ In its
 4 website notice, it states that the vulnerability in the MOVEit Transfer and Cloud web application
 5 resulting from the Data Breach “could lead to escalated privileges and potential unauthorized
 6 access to the environment.”⁷

7 5. PSC and ODOT have yet to send direct notice to those impacted by the Data
 8 Breach, which gives criminals a head start on using Plaintiffs’ and the Class’s PII for nefarious
 9 purposes.

10 6. The Private Information compromised in the Data Breach included highly
 11 sensitive data that represents a gold mine for data thieves. Armed with the Private Information
 12 accessed in the Data Breach, data thieves can commit a variety of sordid crimes including, *e.g.*,
 13 opening new financial accounts in Class Members’ names, taking out loans in Class Members’
 14 names, using Class Members’ names to obtain medical services, using Class Members’
 15 information to obtain government benefits, filing fraudulent tax returns using Class Members’
 16 information, obtaining driver’s licenses in Class Members’ names but with another person’s
 17 photograph, and giving false information to police during an arrest.

18 7. Plaintiffs and the Class entrusted their PII to ODOT, who then provided their PII
 19 to PSC. **Both** Defendants willingly accepted the responsibility to adequately secure, safeguard,
 20 and maintain the PII of Plaintiffs and the Class.

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 25 ⁶ See <https://community.progress.com/s/article/MOVEit-Transfer-Critical-Vulnerability-31May2023>.

26 ⁷ *Id.*

1 8. There has been no assurance offered by PSC nor ODOT that PSC has adequately
2 enhanced its data security practices sufficient to avoid a similar vulnerability in its MOVEit
3 Transfer products and services in the future.

4 9. Similarly, ODOT has not stated it will terminate its relationship with PSC nor that
5 it is even evaluating its relationship with PSC.

6 10. Therefore, Plaintiffs and Class Members have suffered and are at an imminent,
7 immediate, and continuing increased risk of suffering ascertainable losses in the form of harm
8 from identity theft and other fraudulent misuse of their Private Information, out-of-pocket
9 expenses incurred to remedy or mitigate the effects of the Data Breach, and the value of their time
10 reasonably incurred to remedy or mitigate the effects of the Data Breach.

11 11. Plaintiffs bring this class action lawsuit to address Defendants' inadequate
12 safeguarding of Class Members' Private Information that they maintained and Defendants'
13 failure to provide timely and adequate notice to Plaintiffs and Class Members of the types of
14 information that were accessed, and that such information was subject to unauthorized access by
15 cybercriminals.

16 12. The improper disclosure and theft of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private
17 Information was a known risk to Defendants. Specifically, ODOT knew that if it did not select a
18 vendor with adequate data security that Plaintiffs' and the Class's PII would be unlawfully
19 exposed, and PSC was on notice that failing to take necessary steps to secure the Private
20 Information it possessed left it vulnerable to an attack and left Plaintiffs' and the Class's PII at
21 risk.

22 13. Upon information and belief, PSC failed to properly monitor its networks and
23 systems and failed to properly implement adequate data security practices, procedures,
24 infrastructure, and protocols with regard to the computer network and systems that housed the
25 Private Information of Plaintiffs and the Class. Had PSC properly monitored and secured its
26 networks, the Data Breach would not have happened.

1 14. Upon information and belief, ODOT failed to properly inquire about PSC's data
 2 security before entrusting it with Plaintiffs' and the Class's PII, and ODOT failed to monitor and
 3 oversee PSC's data security throughout their relationship. Had ODOT properly inquired about
 4 PSC's data security, oversaw PSC's data security, and monitored PSC's data security, Plaintiffs'
 5 and the Class's PII would not have been exposed by PSC.

6 15. Plaintiffs' and Class Members' identities are now at risk because of Defendants'
 7 negligent conduct as the Private Information that Defendants collected and maintained is now in
 8 the hands of data thieves and other unauthorized third parties. Indeed, there is no question that
 9 well-known cybergang, Clop, has stolen Plaintiffs' and the Class's PII.⁸

10 16. Plaintiffs seek to remedy these harms on behalf of themselves and all similarly
 11 situated individuals whose Private Information was accessed and/or compromised during the Data
 12 Breach.

13 II. PARTIES

14 17. Plaintiff **Caery Evangelist, Ph.D.** is, and at all times mentioned herein was, an
 15 individual citizen of the State of Oregon.

16 18. Plaintiff **Brian J. Els, Ph.D.** is, and at all times mentioned herein was, an
 17 individual citizen of the State of Oregon.

18 19. Defendant **PSC** claims to be a secure file transfer services software company with
 19 its principal place of business located at 15 Wayside Rd, Suite 400, Burlington, Massachusetts
 20 01803, and is incorporated in the State of Massachusetts. However, PSC is registered as a foreign
 21 corporation in the State of Oregon.⁹

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 23
 24 ⁸ See https://www.oregon.gov/odot/DMV/Pages/Data_Breach.aspx.

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 26 ⁹ See https://egov.sos.state.or.us/br/pkg_web_name_srch_inq.show_detl?p_be_rsn=1803427&p_srce=BR_INQ&p_print=FALSE.

1 20. Defendant **ODOT** is a state agency of the State of Oregon. ODOT is
2 headquartered at 355 Capitol Street NE, MS 11, Salem, OR 97301-3871.

3 21. Pursuant to ORS 30.275, commencement of this action by Plaintiffs, who are the
4 claimants, within 180 days after their alleged loss and injury serves as notice of their claim to
5 ODOT in compliance with the Oregon Tort Claims Act.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7 22. This Court has jurisdiction over the Parties and this case. Plaintiffs are citizens
8 and residents of Oregon. ODOT is a state agency of the State of Oregon, both Defendants engage
9 in regular, sustained business in Marion County and the State of Oregon in general. ODOT
10 maintains its principal place of business in Marion County. PSC is registered to do business in
11 the State of Oregon with the Oregon Secretary of State. Moreover, substantial acts in furtherance
12 of the alleged improper conduct occurred within Marion County, Oregon and had and continue
13 to have a profound effect in Marion County, Oregon. Therefore, jurisdiction and venue are
14 proper in Marion County, Oregon. ORS 14.080(2); ORS 14.060.

15 23. Plaintiffs bring this action pursuant to ORCP 32 individually and on behalf of
16 those similarly situated to protect and seek redress for themselves and those who suffered from
17 the Data Breach.

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Defendants' Business and Collection of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information

21 24. PSC is a software company offering a range of products and services to
22 government and corporate entities across the country and around the world, including cloud
23 hosting and secure file transfer services such as MOVEit file transfer and MOVEit cloud. ODOT
24 hired PSC as a vendor and/or third-party contractor to utilize the services PSC provides

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1 25. ODOT develops programs related to the State of Oregon's system of highways,
 2 roads, bridges, railways, public transportation, transportation safety, driver and vehicle licensing,
 3 and motor carrier regulation.¹⁰

4 26. In the regular course of ODOT's business, and specifically to furnish driver's
 5 licenses and/or identification cards to Plaintiffs and the Class, PSC collects and stores the highly
 6 sensitive PII of Plaintiffs and the Class. In turn, ODOT discloses the PII it receives from
 7 Plaintiffs and the Class to PSC to utilize the file transfer services PSC offers through the
 8 MOVEit Software. Thus, PSC requires ODOT to entrust it with highly sensitive personal
 9 information belonging to individuals like Plaintiffs and the Class.

10 27. Because of the highly sensitive and personal nature of the information PSC and
 11 ODOT collect, acquire, and store, Defendants promised to, among other things: keep Plaintiffs'
 12 and the Class's PII private; comply with industry standards related to data security; only use and
 13 release highly sensitive information stored on their servers for reasons that relate to the services
 14 they provide; and provide adequate notice to individuals if their Private Information is disclosed
 15 without authorization.

16 28. By obtaining, collecting, using, and deriving a benefit from Plaintiffs' and Class
 17 Members' Private Information, Defendants assumed legal and equitable duties and knew or
 18 should have known that they were ***both*** responsible for protecting Plaintiffs' and Class
 19 Members' Private Information from unauthorized disclosure and exfiltration.

20 29. Plaintiffs and Class Members relied on Defendants to keep their Private
 21 Information confidential and securely maintained and to only make authorized disclosures of this
 22 information, which Defendants ultimately failed to do.

23 **B. The Data Breach and Defendants' Inadequate Notice to Plaintiffs and Class Members**

24 30. Upon information and belief, the unauthorized cybercriminals accessed a cache of
 25 highly sensitive Private Information through the Data Breach, including but not limited to,

26¹⁰ See <https://www.oregon.gov/odot/About/Pages/Mission.aspx>.

1 names, home and mailing addresses, driver's license numbers or identification numbers, and the
 2 last four digits of Social Security numbers. However, ODOT explicitly states on their website
 3 “[w]e don't know exactly what data was accessed by the breach...”¹¹

4 31. The information stolen by Clop in the Data Breach is especially egregious
 5 because the PII stolen cannot be easily changed or replaced. Indeed, ODOT states it will not
 6 change a victim's driver's license number or ID number “unless there is proof that [their] name
 7 and number were used in committing a fraudulent act.”¹²

8 32. Defendants had obligations created by contract, industry standards, common law,
 9 and representations made to Plaintiffs and Class Members to keep Plaintiffs' and Class
 10 Members' Private Information confidential and to protect it from unauthorized access and
 11 disclosure.

12 33. Plaintiffs and Class Members provided their Private Information to ODOT with
 13 the reasonable expectation and mutual understanding that ODOT would comply with its
 14 obligations to keep such Information confidential and secure from unauthorized access and to
 15 provide timely notice of any security breaches.

16 34. Plaintiffs and the Class also provided their PII to ODOT with the reasonable
 17 expectation and mutual understanding that ODOT would not hand over their PII to a third party
 18 with inadequate data security and would continue to ensure their PII was being protected by any
 19 third party hired by monitoring and overseeing the third parties ODOT gave access to Plaintiffs'
 20 and the Class's PII.

21 35. Defendants' data security obligations were particularly important given the
 22 substantial increase in cyberattacks in recent years, including recent similar attacks against secure
 23
 24

25 26¹¹ See https://www.oregon.gov/odot/DMV/Pages/Data_Breach.aspx.

¹² *Id.*

1 file transfer companies like Accellion and Fortra carried out by the same Russian cyber gang,
 2 Clop.¹³

3 36. Thus, Defendants knew or should have known that their electronic records would
 4 be targeted by cybercriminals.

5 **C. PSC and ODOT Failed to Comply with FTC Guidelines**

6 37. The Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) has promulgated numerous guides for
 7 businesses which highlight the importance of implementing reasonable data security practices.
 8 According to the FTC, the need for data security should be factored into all business decision
 9 making. Indeed, the FTC has concluded that a company’s failure to maintain reasonable and
 10 appropriate data security for consumers’ sensitive personal information is an “unfair practice” in
 11 violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (“FTCA”), 15 U.S.C. § 45. *See, e.g.,*
 12 *FTC v. Wyndham Worldwide Corp.*, 799 F.3d 236 (3d Cir. 2015).

13 38. In October 2016, the FTC updated its publication, *Protecting Personal*
 14 *Information: A Guide for Business*, which established cybersecurity guidelines for businesses. The
 15 guidelines note that businesses should protect the personal information that they keep, properly
 16 dispose of personal information that is no longer needed, encrypt information stored on computer
 17 networks, understand their network’s vulnerabilities, and implement policies to correct any
 18 security problems. The guidelines also recommend that businesses use an intrusion detection
 19 system to expose a breach as soon as it occurs, monitor all incoming traffic for activity indicating
 20 someone is attempting to hack into the system, watch for large amounts of data being transmitted
 21 from the system, and have a response plan ready in the event of a breach.

22 39. The FTC further recommends that companies not maintain PII longer than is
 23 needed for authorization of a transaction, limit access to sensitive data, require complex passwords
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 26¹³ See <https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/security/global-accellion-data-breaches-linked-to-clop-ransomware-gang/>; see also [https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/security/fortra-shares-findings-on-goanywhere-mftzero-day-attacks/](https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/security/fortra-shares-findings-on-goanywhere-mft-zero-day-attacks/).

1 to be used on networks, use industry-tested methods for security, monitor the network for
2 suspicious activity, *and verify that third-party service providers, like PSC, have implemented*
3 *reasonable security measures.*

4 40. The FTC has brought enforcement actions against businesses for failing to
5 adequately and reasonably protect customer data by treating the failure to employ reasonable and
6 appropriate measures to protect against unauthorized access to confidential consumer data as an
7 unfair act or practice prohibited by the FTCA. Orders resulting from these actions further clarify
8 the measures businesses must take to meet their data security obligations.

9 41. As evidenced by the Data Breach, PSC and ODOT failed to properly implement
10 basic data security practices. Defendants' failure to employ reasonable and appropriate measures
11 to protect against unauthorized access to Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information
12 constitutes an unfair act or practice prohibited by Section 5 of the FTCA.

13 42. Defendants were at all times fully aware of their obligation to protect the Private
14 Information of Plaintiffs and Class Members yet failed to comply with such obligations.
15 Defendants were also aware of the significant repercussions that would result from its failure to
16 do so.

17 | D. Defendants Failed to Comply with Industry Standards

18 43. As noted above, experts studying cybersecurity routinely identify businesses as
19 being particularly vulnerable to cyberattacks because of the value of the Private Information which
20 they collect and maintain.

44. Some industry best practices that should be implemented by businesses like PSC
include but are not limited to educating all employees, strong password requirements, multilayer
security including firewalls, anti-virus and anti-malware software, encryption, multi-factor
authentication, backing up data, and limiting which employees can access sensitive data. As
evidenced by the Data Breach, PSC failed to follow some or all these industry best practices.

1 45. Other best cybersecurity practices that are standard in the industry include:
 2 installing appropriate malware detection software; monitoring and limiting network ports;
 3 protecting web browsers and email management systems; setting up network systems such as
 4 firewalls, switches, and routers; monitoring and protecting physical security systems; and training
 5 staff and customers regarding these points. As evidenced by the Data Breach, PSC failed to
 6 follow these cybersecurity best practices.

7 46. PSC failed to meet the minimum standards of any of the following frameworks:
 8 the NIST Cybersecurity Framework Version 1.1 (including without limitation PR.AC-1, PR.AC-
 9 3, PR.AC-4, PR.AC-5, PR.AC-6, PR.AC-7, PR.AT-1, PR.DS-1, PR.DS-5, PR.PT-1, PR.PT-3,
 10 DE.CM-1, DE.CM-4, DE.CM-7, DE.CM-8, and RS.CO-2), and the Center for Internet Security's
 11 Critical Security Controls (CIS CSC), which are all established standards in reasonable
 12 cybersecurity readiness.

13 47. PSC failed to comply with these accepted standards, thereby permitting the Data
 14 Breach to occur.

15 **E. *PSC and ODOT Breached Their Duties to Safeguard Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information***
 16

17 48. In addition to its obligations under federal and state laws, PSC and ODOT owed a
 18 duty to Plaintiffs and Class Members to exercise reasonable care in obtaining, retaining,
 19 securing, safeguarding, deleting, and protecting the Private Information in its possession from
 20 being compromised, lost, stolen, accessed, and misused by unauthorized persons.

21 49. PSC owed a duty to Plaintiffs and Class Members to provide reasonable data
 22 security, including complying with industry standards and requirements, training for its staff, and
 23 ensuring that its computer systems, networks, and protocols adequately protected the Private
 24 Information of Class Members.

25 ///

26 ///

1 50. ODOT owed a duty to Plaintiffs and Class Members to safeguard their PII and
 2 ensure any vendor/contractors/third parties it hired maintained adequate data security. This duty
 3 also required ODOT to oversee and monitor all vendor/contractors/third parties it hired.

4 51. Defendants breached their duties and obligations owed to Plaintiffs and Class
 5 Members and/or were otherwise negligent and reckless because they failed to properly maintain
 6 and safeguard Plaintiffs' and the Class's PII. Defendant's unlawful conduct includes, but is
 7 not limited to, the following acts and/or omissions:

- 8 a. PSC failing to maintain an adequate data security system that would reduce the
 risk of data breaches and cyberattacks;
- 9 b. PSC and ODOT failing to adequately protect Plaintiffs' and the Class's Private
 Information;
- 10 c. PSC failing to properly monitor its own data security systems for existing
 intrusions;
- 11 d. ODOT failing to properly oversee and monitor PSC;
- 12 e. ODOT failing to ensure PSC had adequate data security prior to entering into a
 contractual relationship with PSC;
- 13 f. PSC failing to sufficiently train its employees regarding the proper handling
 of its customers' files containing the Private Information;
- 14 g. PSC failing to fully comply with FTC guidelines for cybersecurity in violation of
 the FTCA;
- 15 h. Defendants failing to adhere to industry standards for cybersecurity as discussed
 above; and
- 16 i. Defendants otherwise breaching duties and obligations to protect Plaintiffs' and
 Class Members' Private Information.

17 52. ODOT negligently and unlawfully failed to safeguard Plaintiffs' and Class
 18 Members' Private Information by allowing a third-party with inadequate data security, PSC,

1 access to Plaintiffs' and the Class's PII and by failing to oversee and monitor PSC and its data
 2 security throughout the course of their relationship.

3 53. PSC negligently and unlawfully failed to safeguard Plaintiffs' and Class Members'
 4 Private Information by allowing cyberthieves to access its computer network, systems, and servers
 5 which contained unsecured and unencrypted Private Information.

6 54. Had PSC remedied the deficiencies in its information storage and security systems,
 7 followed industry guidelines, and adopted security measures recommended by experts in the field,
 8 it could have prevented intrusion into its information storage and security systems and, ultimately,
 9 the theft of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' confidential Private Information.

10 55. Had ODOT properly vetted PSC before retaining PSC's services and adequately
 11 monitored and oversaw PSC, it could have prevented the exposure of Plaintiffs' and Class
 12 Members' PII in the Data Breach because it never would have been in the hands of PSC to begin
 13 with.

14 56. Accordingly, Plaintiffs' and Class Members' lives were severely disrupted. What's
 15 more, they have been harmed because of the Data Breach and now face an increased risk of
 16 future harm that includes, but is not limited to, fraud and identity theft. Plaintiffs and Class
 17 Members also lost the benefit of the bargain they made with Defendants.

18 **F. Defendants Should Have Known that Cybercriminals Target PII to Carry Out Fraud and
 19 Identity Theft**

20 57. The FTC hosted a workshop to discuss "informational injuries," which are injuries
 21 that consumers like Plaintiffs and Class Members suffer from privacy and security incidents such
 22 as data breaches or unauthorized disclosure of data.¹⁴ Exposure of highly sensitive personal
 23

24 ¹⁴ *FTC Information Injury Workshop, BE and BCP Staff Perspective*, Federal Trade Commission,
 25 (October 2018), available at https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/reports/ftc-informational-injury-workshop-be-bcp-staff-perspective/informational_injury_workshop_staff_report_-_oct_2018_0.pdf.

1 information that a consumer wishes to keep private may cause harm to the consumer, such as the
 2 ability to obtain or keep employment. Consumers' loss of trust in e-commerce also deprives them
 3 of the benefits provided by the full range of goods and services available which can have negative
 4 impacts on daily life.

5 58. Any victim of a data breach is exposed to serious ramifications regardless of the
 6 nature of the data that was breached. Indeed, the reason why criminals steal information is to
 7 monetize it. They do this by selling the spoils of their cyberattacks on the black market to identity
 8 thieves who desire to extort and harass victims or to take over victims' identities in order to engage
 9 in illegal financial transactions under the victims' names. Indeed, Clop has already begun
 10 extorting companies.¹⁵

11 59. Because a person's identity is akin to a puzzle, the more accurate pieces of data an
 12 identity thief obtains about a person, the easier it is for the thief to take on the victim's identity or
 13 to otherwise harass or track the victim. For example, armed with just a name and date of birth, a
 14 data thief can utilize a hacking technique referred to as "social engineering" to obtain even more
 15 information about a victim's identity, such as a person's login credentials or Social Security
 16 number. Social engineering is a form of hacking whereby a data thief uses previously acquired
 17 information to manipulate individuals into disclosing additional confidential or personal
 18 information through means such as spam phone calls and text messages or phishing emails.

19 60. In fact, as technology advances, computer programs may scan the Internet with a
 20 wider scope to create a mosaic of information that may be used to link compromised information
 21 to an individual in ways that were not previously possible. This is known as the "mosaic effect."
 22 Names and dates of birth, combined with contact information like telephone numbers and email
 23
 24

25
 26¹⁵ See <https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/security/clop-ransomware-gang-starts-extorting-moveit-data-theft-victims/>.

1 addresses, are very valuable to hackers and identity thieves as it allows them to access users' other
 2 accounts.

3 61. Thus, even if certain information was not purportedly involved in the Data Breach,
 4 the unauthorized parties could use Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information to access
 5 accounts, including, but not limited to, email accounts and financial accounts, to engage in a wide
 6 variety of fraudulent activity against Plaintiffs and Class Members.

7 62. For these reasons, the FTC recommends that identity theft victims take several
 8 time-consuming steps to protect their personal and financial information after a data breach,
 9 including contacting one of the credit bureaus to place a fraud alert on their account (and an
 10 extended fraud alert that lasts for 7 years if someone steals the victim's identity), reviewing their
 11 credit reports, contacting companies to remove fraudulent charges from their accounts, placing a
 12 freeze on their credit, and correcting their credit reports.¹⁶ However, these steps do not guarantee
 13 protection from identity theft but can only mitigate identity theft's long-lasting negative impacts.

14 63. Identity thieves can also use stolen personal information such as Social Security
 15 numbers for a variety of crimes, including credit card fraud, phone or utilities fraud, bank fraud,
 16 to obtain a driver's license or official identification card in the victim's name but with the thief's
 17 picture, to obtain government benefits, or to file a fraudulent tax return using the victim's
 18 information. In addition, identity thieves may obtain a job using the victim's Social Security
 19 number, rent a house in the victim's name, receive medical services in the victim's name, and even
 20 give the victim's personal information to police during an arrest resulting in an arrest warrant being
 21 issued in the victim's name.

22 64. PII can be used to detect a specific individual. PII is a valuable property right. Its
 23 value is axiomatic, considering the value of big data in corporate America and the consequences

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 26¹⁶ See *IdentityTheft.gov*, Federal Trade Commission, available at
<https://www.identitytheft.gov/Steps>.

1 of cyber thefts (which include heavy prison sentences). Even this obvious risk-to-reward analysis
 2 illustrates beyond doubt that PII has considerable market value.

3 65. The U.S. Attorney General stated in 2020 that consumers' sensitive personal
 4 information commonly stolen in data breaches "has economic value."¹⁷ The increase in
 5 cyberattacks, and attendant risk of future attacks, was widely known and completely foreseeable
 6 to the public and to anyone in Defendants' industry, including Defendants.

7 66. The PII of consumers remains of high value to criminals, as evidenced by the prices
 8 they will pay through the dark web. Numerous sources cite dark web pricing for stolen identity
 9 credentials. For example, PII can be sold at a price ranging from \$40 to \$200, and bank details
 10 have a price range of \$50 to \$200.¹⁸ Experian reports that a stolen credit or debit card number
 11 can sell for \$5 to \$110 on the dark web and that the "*fullz*" (a term criminals who steal credit
 12 card information use to refer to a complete set of information on a fraud victim) sold for \$30 in
 13 2017.¹⁹ It is also particularly troublesome that Driver's licenses were exposed in this Data Breach
 14 because they are also sold on the dark web for as much as \$20.00.²⁰

15 67. Furthermore, even information such as names, email addresses and phone numbers,
 16 can have value to a hacker. Beyond things like spamming customers, or launching phishing attacks
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 19 ¹⁷ See Attorney General William P. Barr Announces Indictment of Four Members of China's
 20 Military for Hacking into Equifax, U.S. Dep't of Justice, Feb. 10, 2020, available at
<https://www.justice.gov/opa/speech/attorney-general-william-p-barr-announces-indictment-four-members-china-s-military>.

21
 22 ¹⁸ Your personal data is for sale on the dark web. Here's how much it costs, Digital Trends, Oct.
 23 16, 2019, available at: <https://www.digitaltrends.com/computing/personal-data-sold-on-the-dark-web-how-much-it-costs/>.

24 ¹⁹ Here's How Much Your Personal Information Is Selling for on the Dark Web, Experian, Dec.
 25 6, 2017, available at: <https://www.experian.com/blogs/ask-experian/heres-how-much-your-personal-information-is-selling-for-on-the-dark-web/>.

26 ²⁰ *Id.*

1 using their names and emails, hackers, *inter alia*, can combine this information with other hacked
 2 data to build a more complete picture of an individual. It is often this type of piecing together of
 3 a puzzle that allows hackers to successfully carry out phishing attacks or social engineering attacks.
 4 This is reflected in recent reports, which warn that “[e]mail addresses are extremely valuable to
 5 threat actors who use them as part of their threat campaigns to compromise accounts and send
 6 phishing emails.”²¹

7 68. The Dark Web Price Index of 2022, published by PrivacyAffairs²² shows how
 8 valuable just email addresses alone can be, even when not associated with a financial account:

Email Database Dumps	Avg. Price USD (2022)
10,000,000 USA email addresses	\$120
600,000 New Zealand email addresses	\$110
2,400,000 million Canada email addresses	\$100

9 69. Beyond using email addresses for hacking, the sale of a batch of illegally obtained
 10 email addresses can lead to increased spam emails. If an email address is swamped with spam,
 11 that address may become cumbersome or impossible to use, making it less valuable to its owner.

12 70. The value of PII is increasingly evident in our digital economy. Many companies
 13 including PSC collect PII for purposes of data analytics and marketing. These companies collect
 14 it to better target customers, and share it with third parties for similar purposes.²³

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 24 ²¹ See <https://www.magicspam.com/blog/dark-web-price-index-the-cost-of-email-data/>.

25 ²² See <https://www.privacyaffairs.com/dark-web-price-index-2022/>.

26 ²³ See <https://robinhood.com/us/en/support/articles/privacy-policy/>.

1 71. One author has noted: “Due, in part, to the use of PII in marketing decisions,
 2 commentators are conceptualizing PII as a commodity. Individual data points have concrete value,
 3 which can be traded on what is becoming a burgeoning market for PII.”²⁴

4 72. Consumers also recognize the value of their personal information and offer it in
 5 exchange for goods and services. The value of PII can be derived not only by a price at which
 6 consumers or hackers actually seek to sell it, but rather by the economic benefit consumers derive
 7 from being able to use it and control the use of it.

8 73. A consumer’s ability to use their PII is encumbered when their identity or credit
 9 profile is infected by misuse or fraud. For example, a consumer with false or conflicting
 10 information on their credit report may be denied credit. Also, a consumer may be unable to open
 11 an electronic account where their email address is already associated with another user. In this
 12 sense, among others, the theft of PII in the Data Breach led to a diminution in value of the PII.

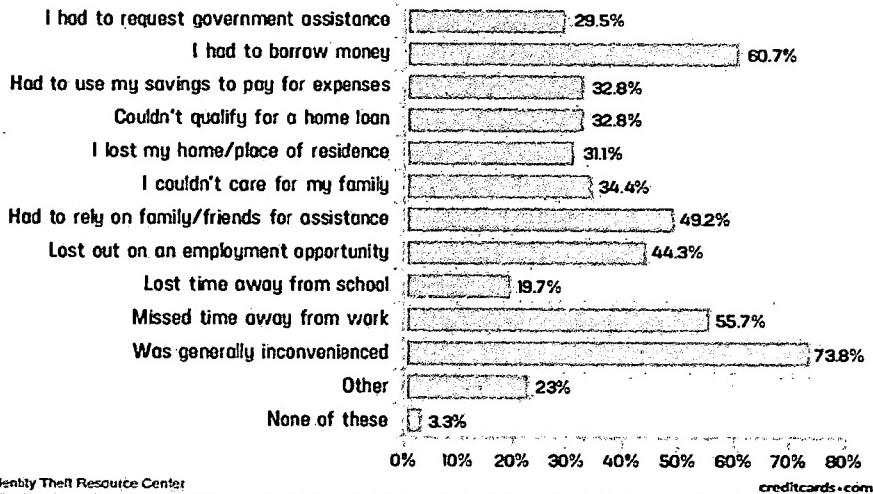
13 74. Data breaches, like that at issue here, damage consumers by interfering with their
 14 fiscal autonomy. Any past and potential future misuse of Plaintiffs’ PII impairs their ability to
 15 participate in the economic marketplace.

16 75. A study by the Identity Theft Resource Center²⁵ shows the multitude of harms
 17 caused by fraudulent use of PII:

23 24 See John T. Soma, *Corporate Privacy Trend: The “Value” of Personally Identifiable*
 24 *Information (“PII”) Equals the “Value” of Financial Assets*, 15 Rich. J. L. & Tech. 11, 14
 (2009).

25 25 Steele, Jason, *Credit Card and ID Theft Statistics*, CreditCards.com (October 23, 2017),
 26 available at <https://www.creditcards.com/credit-card-news/credit-card-security-id-theft-fraud-statistics-1276/>.

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2 **Americans' expenses/disruptions as a result of
3 criminal activity in their name [2016]**



11 76. It must also be noted that there may be a substantial time lag between when harm
12 occurs and when it is discovered, and also between when PII and/or personal financial information
13 is stolen and when it is used. According to the U.S. Government Accountability Office, which
14 conducted a study regarding data breaches:²⁶

15 [...]aw enforcement officials told us that in some cases, stolen data
16 may be held for up to a year or more before being used to commit
17 identity theft. Further, once stolen data have been sold or posted
18 on the Web, fraudulent use of that information may continue for
19 years. As a result, studies that attempt to measure the harm
resulting from data breaches cannot necessarily rule out all future
harm.

20 77. PII is such a valuable commodity to identity thieves that once the information has
21 been compromised, criminals often trade the information on the “cyber black market” for years.

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25 26 *Data Breaches Are Frequent, but Evidence of Resulting Identity Theft Is Limited; However,
26 the Full Extent Is Unknown*, GAO (June 2007), available at
<https://www.gao.gov/assets/270/262904.html>.

1 78. As a result, Plaintiffs and Class Members are at an increased risk of fraud and
 2 identity theft for many years into the future. Thus, Plaintiffs and Class Members have no choice
 3 but to vigilantly monitor their accounts for many years to come.

4 ***G. Plaintiffs' Individual Experiences***

5 **Plaintiff Caery's Experience**

6 79. Plaintiff Caery is a resident of the State of Oregon and was required to disclose
 7 her PII to ODOT to receive an Oregon driver's license and/or identification card through the
 8 Oregon Department of Transportation. Thus, ODOT acquired, collected, and stored Plaintiffs'
 9 and Class Members' PII.

10 80. By virtue of ODOT's relationship with PSC, PSC also acquired, collected, and
 11 stored Plaintiffs' and Class Members' PII through the MOVEit Software services it provided to
 12 ODOT.

13 81. Defendants were in possession of Plaintiff Caery's PII before, during, and after
 14 the Data Breach.

15 82. Defendants were obligated by law, regulations, and guidelines to protect Plaintiff
 16 Caery's and the Class's PII and ODOT was required to ensure PSC maintained adequate data
 17 security, infrastructure, procedures, and protocols for Plaintiffs' and the Class's PII.

18 83. In or around June 2023, Plaintiff Caery and the Class received notice of the data
 19 breach from ODOT via public announcements made on the internet, television, and/or radio
 20 alerting them of the Data Breach and that their Private Information was at risk. PSC and ODOT
 21 have failed to send direct notice of the Data Breach to those impacted. Defendants have not
 22 provided any remedial services, such as free credit monitoring services, to those affected by the
 23 Data Breach.

24 84. As a direct and traceable result of the Data Breach, Plaintiff Caery has spent
 25 approximately **20 hours** addressing the fallout of the Data Breach. Specifically, Plaintiff Caery
 26 has made reasonable efforts to mitigate the impact of the Data Breach, including, but not limited

1 to: (i) researching the Data Breach; (ii) reviewing credit reports and financial account statements
 2 for fraud; (iii) researching credit monitoring and identity theft protection services; and (iv)
 3 purchasing, with her own funds, additional credit monitoring as a result of the Data Breach. This
 4 is valuable time Plaintiff Caery would have otherwise spent on other activities, including, but not
 5 limited to, work, recreation, or time with her family. However, this is not the end. Plaintiff Caery
 6 and the Class will now be forced to expend additional time to review their credit reports and
 7 monitor their accounts for the rest of their lives.

8 85. Plaintiff Caery places significant value in the security of her PII and does not
 9 readily disclose it. Plaintiff Caery entrusted her PII to Defendants with the understanding that
 10 Defendants would keep her information secure and that Defendants would employ reasonable
 11 and adequate security measures to ensure that her PII would not be compromised.

12 86. Likewise, Plaintiff Caery entrusted her PII to ODOT with the understanding that
 13 ODOT would not hire entities to provide technology services that did not employ adequate data
 14 security, such as PSC.

15 87. As a direct and traceable result of the Data Breach, Plaintiff Caery suffered actual
 16 damages such as: (i) lost time related to monitoring her accounts for fraudulent activity; (ii) loss
 17 of privacy due to her PII being exposed to cybercriminals; (iii) loss of the benefit of the bargain
 18 because Defendants did not adequately protect her PII; (iv) severe emotional distress because
 19 identity thieves now possess her PII; (v) exposure to increased and imminent risk of fraud and
 20 identity theft now that her PII has been exposed; (vi) the loss in value of her PII due to her PII
 21 being in the hands of cybercriminals who can use it at their leisure; and (vii) other economic and
 22 non-economic harm.

23 88. Also, as a direct and traceable result of the Data Breach, Plaintiff Caery has been
 24 and will continue to be at a heightened and substantial risk of future identity theft and its
 25 attendant damages for *years* to come. Such a risk is certainly real and impending, and is not
 26 speculative, given the highly sensitive nature of the PII compromised by the Data Breach.

1 89. As a result of the Data Breach, Plaintiff Caery has suffered emotional distress due
 2 to the release of her PII, due to the fact that she believed Defendants would protect her PII from
 3 unauthorized access and disclosure, but utterly failed to do so. Plaintiff Caery has suffered
 4 anxiety about unauthorized parties viewing, selling, and/or using her Personal Information for
 5 purposes of identity theft and fraud. Knowing that thieves intentionally targeted and stole her PII,
 6 including her driver's license information and picture, and knowing that her PII is likely
 7 available on the dark web, has caused Plaintiff Caery great anxiety beyond mere worry.
 8 Specifically, Plaintiff has lost hours of sleep, is in a constant state of stress, is very frustrated,
 9 and is in a state of persistent worry now that her PII has been exposed in the Data Breach.
 10 Plaintiff Caery remains very concerned about identity theft and fraud, as well as the
 11 consequences of such identity theft and fraud resulting from the Data Breach.

12 90. Plaintiff Caery has a continuing interest in ensuring that her PII which, upon
 13 information and belief, remains in the possession of Defendants, is protected, and safeguarded
 14 from future data breaches.

15 91. As a direct and traceable result of the Data Breach, Plaintiff Caery will continue
 16 to be at heightened risk for financial fraud, identity theft, other forms of fraud, and the attendant
 17 damages, for years to come and will have to pay an identity monitoring company for the rest of
 18 her life to protect her exposed PII.

19 **Plaintiff Els's Experience**

20 92. Plaintiff Els is a resident of the State of Oregon and was required to disclose his
 21 PII to ODOT to receive an Oregon driver's license and/or identification card through the Oregon
 22 Department of Transportation. Thus, ODOT acquired, collected, and stored Plaintiffs' and Class
 23 Members' PII.

24 93. By virtue of ODOT's relationship with PSC, PSC also acquired, collected, and
 25 stored Plaintiffs' and Class Members' PII through the MOVEit Software services it provided to
 26 ODOT.

1 94. Defendants were in possession of Plaintiff Els's PII before, during, and after the
 2 Data Breach.

3 95. Defendants were obligated by law, regulations, and guidelines to protect Plaintiff
 4 Els's and the Class's PII and ODOT was required to ensure PSC maintained adequate data
 5 security, infrastructure, procedures, and protocols for Plaintiffs' and the Class's PII.

6 96. In or around June 2023, Plaintiff Els and the Class received notice of the data
 7 breach from ODOT via public announcements made on the internet, television, and/or radio
 8 alerting them of the Data Breach and that their Private Information was at risk. PSC and ODOT
 9 have failed to send direct notice of the Data Breach to those impacted. Defendants have not
 10 provided any remedial services, such as free credit monitoring services, to those affected by the
 11 Data Breach.

12 97. As a direct and traceable result of the Data Breach, Plaintiff Els has spent
 13 approximately **20 hours** addressing the fallout of the Data Breach. Specifically, Plaintiff Els has
 14 made reasonable efforts to mitigate the impact of the Data Breach, including, but not limited to:
 15 (i) researching the Data Breach; (ii) reviewing credit reports and financial account statements for
 16 fraud; and (iii) researching credit monitoring and identity theft protection services. This is
 17 valuable time Plaintiff Els would have otherwise spent on other activities, including, but not
 18 limited to, work, recreation, or time with his family. However, this is not the end. Plaintiff Els
 19 and the Class will now be forced to expend additional time and funds to review their credit
 20 reports and monitor their accounts for the rest of their lives.

21 98. Plaintiff Els places significant value in the security of his PII and does not readily
 22 disclose it. Plaintiff Els entrusted his PII to Defendants with the understanding that Defendants
 23 would keep his information secure and that Defendants would employ reasonable and adequate
 24 security measures to ensure that his PII would not be compromised.

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1 99. Likewise, Plaintiff Els entrusted his PII to ODOT with the understanding that
2 ODOT would not hire entities to provide technology services that did not employ adequate data
3 security, such as PSC.

4 100. As a direct and traceable result of the Data Breach, Plaintiff Els suffered actual
5 damages such as: (i) lost time related to monitoring his accounts for fraudulent activity; (ii) loss
6 of privacy due to his PII being exposed to cybercriminals; (iii) loss of the benefit of the bargain
7 because Defendants did not adequately protect his PII; (iv) severe emotional distress because
8 identity thieves now possess his PII; (v) exposure to increased and imminent risk of fraud and
9 identity theft now that his PII has been exposed; (vi) the loss in value of his PII due to his PII
10 being in the hands of cybercriminals who can use it at their leisure; and (vii) other economic and
11 non-economic harm.

12 101. Also, as a direct and traceable result of the Data Breach, Plaintiff Els has been and
13 will continue to be at a heightened and substantial risk of future identity theft and its attendant
14 damages for *years* to come. Such a risk is certainly real and impending, and is not speculative,
15 given the highly sensitive nature of the PII compromised by the Data Breach.

16 102. As a result of the Data Breach, Plaintiff Els has suffered emotional distress due to
17 the release of his PII, due to the fact that he believed Defendants would protect his PII from
18 unauthorized access and disclosure, but utterly failed to do so. Plaintiff Els has suffered anxiety
19 about unauthorized parties viewing, selling, and/or using his Personal Information for purposes
20 of identity theft and fraud. Knowing that thieves intentionally targeted and stole his PII,
21 including his driver's license information and picture, and knowing that his PII is likely available
22 on the dark web, has caused Plaintiff Els great anxiety beyond mere worry. Specifically, Plaintiff
23 Els has lost hours of sleep, is in a constant state of stress, is very frustrated, and is in a state of
24 persistent worry now that his PII has been exposed in the Data Breach. Plaintiff Els remains very
25 concerned about identity theft and fraud, as well as the consequences of such identity theft and
26 fraud resulting from the Data Breach.

1 103. Plaintiff has a continuing interest in ensuring that his PII which, based on
 2 information and belief, remains in the possession of Defendants, is protected, and safeguarded
 3 from future data breaches.

4 104. As a direct and traceable result of the Data Breach, Plaintiff Els will continue to
 5 be at heightened risk for financial fraud, identity theft, other forms of fraud, and the attendant
 6 damages, for years to come and will have to pay an identity monitoring company for the rest of
 7 his life to protect his exposed PII.

8 ***H. Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Damages***

9 105. Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered actual injury in the form of time spent
 10 dealing with the Data Breach and the increased risk of fraud resulting from the Data Breach,
 11 among the damages described above.

12 106. Plaintiffs and the Class would not have provided their PII to ODOT had ODOT
 13 disclosed it would surrender their PII to a third-party with inadequate data security, such as PSC,
 14 and would not oversee or monitor PSC once their PII was transferred to PSC.

15 107. Additionally, Plaintiffs and the Class would not have permitted their PII to be
 16 provided to ODOT and then PSC had ODOT and/or PSC timely disclosed that PSC's file transfer
 17 servers lacked adequate data security to safeguard their PII which was exposed in the Data
 18 Breach.

19 108. Plaintiffs and the Class suffered actual injury in the form of having their Private
 20 Information compromised and/or stolen as a result of the Data Breach.

21 109. Plaintiffs and the Class suffered actual injury in the form of damages to and
 22 diminution in the value of their Private Information – a form of intangible property that Plaintiffs
 23 and the Class entrusted to ODOT.

24 110. Plaintiffs and the Class suffered imminent and impending injury arising from the
 25 substantially increased risk of future fraud, identity theft, and misuse posed by her Private
 26 Information being placed in the hands of criminals.

1 111. Plaintiffs and the Class have a continuing interest in ensuring that their Private
 2 Information, which remains in Defendants' possession and stored within Defendants' systems, is
 3 protected, and safeguarded from future breaches and third parties with inadequate data security.

4 112. As a result of the Data Breach, Plaintiffs and the Class have already made
 5 reasonable efforts to mitigate the impact of the Data Breach, including but not limited to,
 6 researching the Data Breach, reviewing financial accounts for any indications of actual or
 7 attempted identity theft or fraud, and researching long-term credit monitoring options they will
 8 now need to use.

9 113. Plaintiffs and the Class also suffered actual injury as a result of the Data Breach
 10 in the form of (a) damage to and diminution in the value of their Private Information, a form of
 11 property that Defendant obtained from them; (b) violation of their privacy rights; and (c) present,
 12 imminent, and impending injury arising from the increased risk of identity theft, and fraud they
 13 now face.

14 114. In sum, Plaintiffs and Class Members have been damaged by the compromise of
 15 their Private Information in the Data Breach.

16 115. Plaintiffs' and the Class's Private Information was subsequently compromised as
 17 a direct and proximate result of the Data Breach, which Data Breach resulted from ODOT's
 18 failure to ensure the third-party it hired had adequate data security, from ODOT's failure to
 19 oversee and monitor the third-party it hired, and PSC's inadequate data security practices.

20 116. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions and omissions, Plaintiffs
 21 and Class Members have been harmed and are at an imminent, immediate, and continuing
 22 increased risk of harm, including but not limited to, having loans opened in their names, tax
 23 returns filed in their names, utility bills opened in their names, credit card accounts opened in
 24 their names, and other forms of fraud and identity theft.

25 117. Plaintiffs and Class Members also face a substantial risk of being targeted in future
 26 phishing, data intrusion, and other illegal schemes through the misuse of their Private Information,

1 since potential fraudsters will likely use such Private Information to carry out such targeted
 2 schemes against Plaintiffs and Class Members.

3 118. The Private Information maintained by and stolen from Defendants, combined
 4 with publicly available information, allows nefarious actors to assemble a detailed mosaic of
 5 Plaintiffs and Class Members, which can also be used to carry out targeted fraudulent schemes
 6 against Plaintiffs and Class Members.

7 119. Additionally, as a direct and proximate result of PSC's conduct, Plaintiffs and Class
 8 Members have also been forced to take the time and effort to mitigate the actual and potential
 9 impact of the Data Breach on their everyday lives, including placing "freezes" and "alerts" with
 10 credit reporting agencies, contacting their financial institutions, closing or modifying financial
 11 accounts, and closely reviewing and monitoring bank accounts and credit reports for unauthorized
 12 activity for years to come.

13 120. Plaintiffs and Class Members may also incur out-of-pocket costs for protective
 14 measures such as credit monitoring fees, credit report fees, credit freeze fees, and similar costs
 15 directly or indirectly related to the Data Breach.

16 121. Plaintiffs and Class Members also suffered a loss of value of their Private
 17 Information when it was accessed, viewed, and acquired by Clop in the Data Breach. Numerous
 18 courts have recognized the propriety of loss of value damages in related cases. An active and robust
 19 legitimate marketplace for Private Information also exists.²⁷ In 2019, the data brokering industry
 20 was worth roughly \$200 billion. In fact, the data marketplace is so sophisticated that consumers
 21 can sell their non-public information directly to a data broker who in turn aggregates the information and

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²⁷ See Data Coup, <https://datacoup.com/>.

provides it to other companies.²⁸ Consumers who agree to provide their web browsing history to the Nielsen Corporation can in turn receive up to \$50 a year.²⁹

3 122. As a result of the Data Breach, Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information,
4 which has an inherent market value in both legitimate and illegal markets, has been harmed and
5 diminished due to its acquisition by cybercriminals. This transfer of valuable information
6 happened with no consideration paid to Plaintiffs or Class Members for their property, resulting in
7 an economic loss. Moreover, the Private Information is apparently readily available to others, and
8 the rarity of the Private Information has been destroyed because it is no longer only held by
9 Plaintiffs and the Class Members, and because that data no longer necessarily correlates only with
10 activities undertaken by Plaintiffs and the Class Members, thereby causing additional loss of value.

11 123. Finally, Plaintiffs and Class Members have suffered or will suffer actual injury as
12 a direct and proximate result of the Data Breach in the form of out-of-pocket expenses and the
13 value of their time reasonably incurred to remedy or mitigate the effects of the Data Breach. These
14 losses include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Monitoring for and discovering fraudulent charges;
 - b. Canceling and reissuing credit and debit cards;
 - c. Addressing their inability to withdraw funds linked to compromised accounts;
 - d. Taking trips to banks and waiting in line to obtain funds held in limited accounts;
 - e. Spending time on the phone with or at a financial institution to dispute fraudulent charges;

²⁸ *What is digi.me?*, DIGI.ME, <https://digi.me/what-is-digime/>.

²⁹ *Frequently Asked Questions*, Nielsen Computer & Mobile Panel, <https://computermobilepanel.nielsen.com/ui/US/en/faqsen.html> (last visited on June 20, 2023).

- 1 f. Contacting financial institutions and closing or modifying financial
2 accounts;
- 3 g. Resetting automatic billing and payment instructions from
4 compromised credit and debit cards to new ones;
- 5 h. Paying late fees and declined payment fees imposed as a result of failed
6 automatic payments that were tied to compromised cards that had to be
7 cancelled; and
- 8 i. Closely reviewing and monitoring bank accounts and credit reports for
9 additional unauthorized activity for years to come.

10 124. Moreover, Plaintiffs and Class Members have a continuing interest in ensuring
11 that their Private Information, which is believed to still be in the possession of Defendants, is
12 protected from future additional breaches by the implementation of more adequate data security
13 measures and safeguards, including but not limited to, ensuring that the storage of data or
14 documents containing personal and financial information is not accessible online, that access to
15 such data is password-protected, and that such data is properly encrypted.

16 125. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions and inactions, Plaintiffs and
17 Class Members have suffered a loss of privacy and have suffered cognizable harm, including an
18 imminent and substantial future risk of harm, in the forms set forth above.

19 V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

20 126. Plaintiffs bring this action individually and on behalf of all other persons similarly
21 situated, pursuant to ORCP 32.

22 127. Specifically, Plaintiffs propose the following Nationwide Class (referred to herein
23 as the "Class" or "Class Members"), subject to amendment as appropriate:

24 *Nationwide Class*

25 All individuals who reside in the United States whose Private
26 Information was exposed in the Data Breach involving ODOT
and PSC.

1 ***Oregon Subclass***

2 All individuals who reside in Oregon whose Private Information
 3 was exposed in the Data Breach involving ODOT and PSC.

4 128. Excluded from the Class are Defendants and their parents or subsidiaries, any
 5 entities in which they have a controlling interest, as well as their officers, directors, affiliates,
 6 legal representatives, heirs, predecessors, successors, and assigns. Also excluded is any Judge to
 7 whom this case is assigned as well as their judicial staff and immediate family members.

8 129. Plaintiffs reserve the right to modify or amend the definitions of the proposed
 9 Nationwide Class, as well as add subclasses, before the Court determines whether certification
 10 is appropriate.

11 130. The proposed Class meets the criteria for certification under ORCP 32.

12 131. Numerosity. The Class Members are so numerous that joinder of all members
 13 is impracticable. Though the exact number and identities of Class Members are unknown at this
 14 time, based on information and belief, the Class likely consists of millions of individuals whose
 15 data was compromised in the Data Breach. The identities of Class Members are ascertainable
 16 through PSC's and ODOT's records.

17 132. Commonality. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class
 18 which predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class Members. These
 19 common questions of law and fact include, without limitation:

- 20 a. Whether PSC and ODOT engaged in the conduct alleged herein;
- 21 b. When PSC and ODOT learned of the Data Breach;
- 22 c. Whether PSC's and ODOT's response to the Data Breach was adequate;
- 23 d. Whether PSC and ODOT unlawfully lost or disclosed Plaintiffs' and Class
 24 Members' Private Information;

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- 1 e. Whether PSC failed to implement and maintain reasonable security
- 2 procedures and practices appropriate to the nature and scope of the Private
- 3 Information compromised in the Data Breach;
- 4 f. Whether ODOT failed to select a vendor with adequate data security;
- 5 g. Whether ODOT failed to oversee and monitor PSC;
- 6 h. Whether PSC's data security practices related to its secure file transfer
- 7 services prior to and during the Data Breach complied with applicable data
- 8 security laws and regulations;
- 9 i. Whether PSC's data security practices related to its secure file transfer
- 10 services prior to and during the Data Breach were consistent with industry
- 11 standards;
- 12 j. Whether PSC and ODOT owed a duty to Class Members to safeguard their
- 13 Private Information;
- 14 k. Whether PSC and ODOT breached their duties to Class Members to
- 15 safeguard their Private Information;
- 16 l. Whether hackers obtained Class Members' Private Information via the Data
- 17 Breach;
- 18 m. Whether Defendants had a legal duty to provide timely and accurate notice
- 19 of the Data Breach to Plaintiffs and the Class Members;
- 20 n. Whether Defendants breached their duty to provide timely and accurate notice
- 21 of the Data Breach to Plaintiffs and Class Members;
- 22 o. Whether PSC and ODOT knew or should have known that PSC's data
- 23 security systems and monitoring processes as such relate to its secure file
- 24 transfer services were deficient;
- 25 p. What damages Plaintiffs and Class Members suffered as a result of
- 26 Defendants' misconduct;

- 1 q. Whether Defendants' conduct was negligent;
- 2 r. Whether Defendants' conduct was *per se* negligent;
- 3 s. Whether Defendants' were unjustly enriched;
- 4 t. Whether Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to actual and/or statutory
damages;
- 5 u. Whether Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to credit or identity
monitoring and monetary relief; and
- 6 v. Whether Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to equitable relief,
including injunctive relief, restitution, disgorgement, and/or the
establishment of a constructive trust.

11 133. Typicality. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of those of other Class Members because
12 Plaintiffs' Private Information, like that of every other Class Member, was compromised in the
13 Data Breach.

14 134. Adequacy of Representation. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and
15 protect the interests of Class Members. Plaintiffs' counsel is competent and experienced in
16 litigating class actions, including data privacy litigation of this kind.

17 135. Predominance. PSC and ODOT have engaged in a common course of conduct
18 toward Plaintiffs and Class Members in that all of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' data was
19 stored on the same computer systems and unlawfully accessed and exfiltrated in the same way.
20 The common issues arising from Defendants' conduct affecting Class Members set out above
21 predominate over any individualized issues. Adjudication of these common issues in a single
22 action has important and desirable advantages of judicial economy.

23 136. Superiority. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair
24 and efficient adjudication of this controversy and no unusual difficulties are likely to be
25 encountered in the management of this class action. Class treatment of common questions of
26 law and fact is superior to multiple individual actions or piecemeal litigation. Absent a Class

1 action, most Class Members would likely find that the cost of litigating their individual claims
2 is prohibitively high and would therefore have no effective remedy. The prosecution of separate
3 actions by individual Class Members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying
4 adjudications with respect to individual Class Members, which would establish incompatible
5 standards of conduct for PSC. In contrast, conducting this action as a class action presents far
6 fewer management difficulties, conserves judicial resources and the parties' resources, and
7 protects the rights of each Class Member.

8 137. Class certification is also appropriate. Defendants have acted and/or refused to
9 act on grounds generally applicable to the Class such that final injunctive relief and/or
10 corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate as to the Class as a whole.

11 138. Finally, all members of the proposed Class are readily ascertainable. Defendants
12 have access to the names and addresses and/or email addresses of Class Members affected by
13 the Data Breach.

VI. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I

NEGLIGENCE

(Alleged Against Both Defendants On behalf of Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class)

17 139. Plaintiffs restate and reallege all the allegations stated above as if fully set forth
18 herein.

19 140. ODOT knowingly collected, came into possession of, and maintained Plaintiffs'
20 and Class Members' Private Information, and had a duty to exercise reasonable care in
21 safeguarding and protecting such Information from being disclosed, compromised, lost, stolen,
22 and misused by unauthorized parties. To fulfill this duty of care, ODOT was required to ensure
23 that any third parties/contractors/vendors it hired also maintained adequate data security,
24 procedures, systems, infrastructure, and protocols. ODOT was also required to oversee and
25 monitor any and all third parties/contractors/vendors it hired who handled Plaintiffs' and the
26 Class's PII.

1 141. PSC, through its relationship with ODOT, came into possession of, and
 2 maintained Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information, and had a duty to exercise
 3 reasonable care in safeguarding, securing, and protecting such Information from being disclosed,
 4 compromised, lost, stolen, and misused by unauthorized parties.

5 142. PSC's duty also included a responsibility to implement processes by which it could
 6 detect and analyze a vulnerability of its systems quickly and to give prompt notice to those affected
 7 in the case of a cyberattack.

8 143. PSC and ODOT knew or should have known of the risks inherent in collecting the
 9 Private Information of Plaintiffs and Class Members and the importance of adequate security.
 10 PSC and ODOT were on notice because, on information and belief, they knew or should have
 11 known of the substantial increase in cyberattacks in recent years, including recent similar attacks
 12 against secure file transfer companies like Accellion and Fortra carried out by the same Russian
 13 cyber gang, Clop.

14 144. PSC and ODOT owed a duty of care to Plaintiffs and Class Members whose
 15 Private Information was entrusted to it. PSC's and ODOT's duties included, but were not limited
 16 to, the following:

- 17 a. Both Defendants exercising reasonable care in obtaining, retaining,
 securing, safeguarding, deleting, and protecting Private Information in its
 possession;
- 18 b. PSC's duty to protect customers' Private Information using reasonable and
 adequate security procedures and systems compliant with industry standards;
- 19 c. ODOT ensuring any vendors or third parties it hired maintained adequate data
 security;
- 20 d. ODOT overseeing and monitoring any vendors or third parties it hired to
 ensure it maintained adequate data security throughout the course of the
 relationship;

- 1 e. Defendants' duty to have procedures in place to prevent the loss or
- 2 unauthorized dissemination of Private Information in its possession;
- 3 f. PSC's duty to employ reasonable security measures and otherwise protect
- 4 the Private Information of Plaintiffs and Class Members pursuant to the
- 5 FTCA;
- 6 g. PSC's duty to implement processes to quickly detect a data breach and to
- 7 timely act on warnings about data breaches; and
- 8 h. PSC's and ODOT's duty to promptly notify Plaintiffs and Class Members of
- 9 the Data Breach, and to precisely disclose the type(s) of information
- 10 compromised.

11 145. Defendants' duty to employ reasonable data security measures arose, in part,
 12 under Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45, which prohibits "unfair . . .
 13 practices in or affecting commerce," including, as interpreted and enforced by the FTC, the
 14 unfair practice of failing to use reasonable measures to protect confidential data.

15 146. The duties PSC and ODOT had also arose because Defendants were bound by
 16 industry standards to protect confidential Private Information.

17 147. Plaintiffs and Class Members were the foreseeable victims of any inadequate
 18 security practices on the part of PSC, and Defendants owed them a duty of care to not subject
 19 them to an unreasonable risk of harm.

20 148. Plaintiffs and Class Members were foreseeable victims of any failure of ODOT to
 21 ensure any third party or vendor retained by ODOT maintained adequate data security,
 22 procedures, infrastructure, and protocols before entrusting it with Plaintiffs' and the Class's PII.
 23 Especially since ODOT had exclusive control over choosing vendor/third parties/contractors to
 24 handle Plaintiffs' and the Class's PII.

25 ///

26 ///

1 149. Defendants, through their actions and/or omissions, unlawfully breached their
2 duties to Plaintiffs and Class Members by failing to exercise reasonable care in protecting and
3 safeguarding Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information within their possession.

4 150. PSC, by its actions and/or omissions, breached its duty of care by failing to provide,
5 or acting with reckless disregard for, fair, reasonable, or adequate computer systems and data
6 security practices to safeguard the Private Information of Plaintiffs and Class Members.

7 151. PSC and ODOT, by their actions and/or omissions, breached their duties of care
8 by failing to promptly provide direct notice of the Data Breach to the persons whose Private
9 Information was compromised.

10 152. PSC, by its actions and/or omissions, breached its duty of care by failing to
11 promptly identify the Data Breach and the vulnerability that caused the Data Breach.

12 153. PSC and ODOT breached their duties and were negligent by failing to use
13 reasonable measures to protect Class Members' Private Information. The specific negligent acts
14 and omissions committed by Defendant include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 15 a. Defendants failing to adopt, implement, and maintain adequate security
16 measures to safeguard Class Members' Private Information;
- 17 b. ODOT failing to ensure all vendor and/or third parties it hired maintained
18 adequate data security procedures, infrastructure, policies, and protocols.
- 19 c. ODOT failing to oversee and monitor the data security procedures,
20 infrastructure, policies, and protocols of the vendors and third-parties it hired.
- 21 d. PSC failing to adequately monitor the security of its networks and systems;
- 22 e. PCS failing to periodically ensure that its email system maintained reasonable
23 data security safeguards;
- 24 f. Defendants allowing unauthorized access to Class Members' Private
25 Information;
- 26 g. Defendants failing to comply with the FTCA;

- 1 h. Defendants failing to detect in a timely manner that Class Members' Private
 2 Information had been compromised; and
 3 i. Defendants failing to timely notify Class Members about the Data Breach so
 4 that they could take appropriate steps to mitigate the potential for identity theft
 5 and other damages.

6 154. PSC and ODOT acted with reckless disregard for the rights of Plaintiffs and Class
 7 Members by failing to provide prompt and adequate individual notice of the Data Breach such
 8 that Plaintiffs and Class Members could take measures to protect themselves from damages
 9 caused by the fraudulent use of the Private Information compromised in the Data Breach.

10 155. ODOT had a special relationship with Plaintiffs and Class Members. Plaintiffs'
 11 and Class Members' willingness to turn over their Private Information to ODOT was predicated
 12 on the understanding that ODOT would take adequate security precautions to protect it, which
 13 included ensuring any third parties or vendors ODOT hired maintained adequate data security.
 14 Moreover, only ODOT had the ability to protect the PII in its possession because Plaintiffs and
 15 the Class were given no choice as to if their PII was given to PSC.

16 156. Defendants' breach of duties owed to Plaintiffs and Class Members caused
 17 Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information to be compromised, exfiltrated, and misused,
 18 as alleged herein.

19 157. As a result of Defendants' ongoing failure to timely notify Plaintiffs and Class
 20 Members of the Data Breach, Plaintiffs and Class Members have been unable to take the
 21 necessary precautions to prevent future fraud and mitigate damages.

22 158. Defendants' breaches also caused a substantial, imminent risk to Plaintiffs and
 23 Class Members, namely, identity theft, loss of control over their Private Information, and/or loss
 24 of time and money to monitor their accounts for fraud.

25 159. As a result of Defendants' negligence in breach of their duties owed to Plaintiffs
 26 and Class Members, Plaintiffs and Class Members are in danger of imminent harm in that their

1 Private Information, which is still in the possession of third parties, will be used for fraudulent
2 purposes.

3 160. ODOT and PSC also had independent duties under state laws that required it to
4 reasonably safeguard Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information and promptly notify
5 them about the Data Breach.

6 161. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligent conduct, Plaintiffs and
7 Class Members have suffered damages as alleged herein and are at imminent risk of further
8 harm.

9 162. The injury and harm that Plaintiffs and Class Members suffered was reasonably
10 foreseeable.

11 163. Plaintiffs and Class Members have suffered injury and are entitled to damages in
12 an amount to be proven at trial.

13 164. In addition to monetary relief, Plaintiffs and Class Members are also entitled to
14 injunctive relief requiring Defendants to, *inter alia*, strengthen their data security systems and
15 monitoring procedures, conduct periodic audits of those systems, and provide lifetime credit
16 monitoring and identity theft insurance to Plaintiffs and Class Members.

COUNT II

BREACH OF THIRD-PARTY BENEFICIARY CONTRACT

BREACH OF THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARY CONTRACT
(Alleged Against Both Defendants On behalf of Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class)

19 165. Plaintiffs restate and reallege the allegations in the preceding paragraphs as if fully
20 set forth herein.

166. Upon information and belief, Defendants entered into a contract(s) to provide
secure file transfer services to ODOT and the Class, which services included adequate data
security practices, procedures, and protocols sufficient to safeguard the Private Information that
was to be entrusted to it (i.e., that of Plaintiffs and the Class).

167. Such contracts were made expressly for the benefit of Plaintiffs and the Class, as it
was their Private Information that PSC agreed to receive and protect through its services. Thus,

- 1 the benefit of collection and protection of the Private Information belonging to Plaintiffs and the
- 2 Class was the direct and primary objective of the contracting parties and Plaintiffs and Class
- 3 Members were the intended direct and express beneficiaries of such contracts.

4 168. PSC knew that if it were to breach this contract with ODOT, Plaintiffs and the
5 Class, would be harmed.

6 169. PSC breached its contract with ODOT and, as a result, Plaintiffs and Class
7 Members were affected by this Data Breach when PSC failed to use reasonable data security
8 measures that could have prevented the Data Breach.

9 170. As foreseen, Plaintiffs and the Class were harmed by PSC's failure to use
10 reasonable data security measures to securely store and transfer the files containing their Private
11 Information, including but not limited to, the continuous and substantial risk of harm through the
12 loss of their Private Information.

13 171. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to damages in an amount to be
14 determined at trial, along with costs and attorneys' fees incurred in this action.

COUNT III

UNJUST ENRICHMENT

(Alleged Against Both Defendants On behalf of Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class)

17 | 172. Plaintiffs restate and reallege the allegations in the preceding paragraphs as if fully
18 | set forth herein.

19 ||| 173. This Count is pleaded in the alternative to Count II.

174. Plaintiffs and Class Members conferred a benefit on Defendants by surrendering
their Private Information to ODOT and then to PSC.

175. PSC and ODOT derived profits from Plaintiffs and the Class's PII because it
allowed them to provide services and derive revenue therefrom.

176. As such, a portion of the payments made to PSC, which payments would not be
possible without Plaintiffs and Class Members turning over their Private Information, was to be
used to provide a reasonable and adequate level of data security that was in compliance with

1 applicable state and federal regulations and industry standards. However, PSC did not do this.
 2 Rather, PSC retained the benefits of its unlawful conduct, including the amounts of payment
 3 received that should have been used for adequate cybersecurity practices that it failed to provide.

4 177. Likewise, a portion of the payments made to ODOT, which payments would not
 5 be possible without Plaintiffs and Class Members turning over their Private Information, was to be
 6 used to provide a vendor and/or contractor with adequate data security. However, ODOT did not
 7 do this. Instead, ODOT retained the benefits of its unlawful conduct, including the amounts of
 8 payment received that should have been used for a vendor/contractor/third-party with adequate
 9 data security, which it failed to provide.

10 178. Defendants knew that Plaintiffs and Class Members conferred a benefit upon
 11 them, which Defendants accepted. Defendants profited from these transactions and used the
 12 Private Information of Plaintiffs and Class Members for business purposes, while failing to use
 13 the payments it received for adequate data security measures or retaining a
 14 vendor/contractor/third party with adequate data security, which would have secured Plaintiffs'
 15 and Class Members' Private Information and prevented the Data Breach.

16 179. If Plaintiffs and Class Members had known that PSC had not adequately secured
 17 their Private Information, they would not have agreed to provide such Private Information.

18 180. If Plaintiffs and Class Members had known ODOT would hand over the PII to a
 19 third party with inadequate data security, they would not have agreed to provide such Private
 20 Information.

21 181. Due to Defendants' conduct alleged herein, it would be unjust and inequitable
 22 under the circumstances for Defendants to be permitted to retain the benefits of their wrongful
 23 conduct.

24 182. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiffs and Class
 25 Members have suffered and/or are at a substantial and continuous risk of suffering injury,
 26 including but not limited to: (i) actual identity theft; (ii) the loss of the opportunity to control

1 how their Private Information is used; (iii) the compromise, publication, and/or theft of their
2 Private Information; (iv) out-of-pocket expenses associated with the prevention, detection, and
3 recovery from identity theft, and/or unauthorized use of their Private Information; (v) lost
4 opportunity costs associated with effort expended and the loss of productivity addressing and
5 attempting to mitigate the actual and future consequences of the Data Breach, including but not
6 limited to efforts spent researching how to prevent, detect, contest, and recover from identity
7 theft; (vi) the continued risk to their Private Information, which remains in Defendants'
8 possession and is subject to further unauthorized disclosures so long as Defendants fail to
9 undertake appropriate and adequate measures to protect the Private Information in their continued
10 possession; and (vii) future costs in terms of time, effort, and money that will be expended to
11 prevent, detect, contest, and repair the impact of the Private Information compromised as a result
12 of the Data Breach for the remainder of the lives of Plaintiffs and Class Members.

13 183. Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to full refunds, restitution, and/or
14 damages from Defendants and/or an order proportionally disgorging all profits, benefits, and
15 other compensation obtained by Defendants from their wrongful conduct. This can be
16 accomplished by establishing a constructive trust from which the Plaintiffs and Class Members
17 may seek restitution or compensation.

18 184. Plaintiffs and Class Members may not have an adequate remedy at law against
19 Defendants, and accordingly, they plead this claim for unjust enrichment in addition to, or in the
20 alternative to, other claims pleaded herein.

COUNT IV

Violation of Oregon's Unlawful Trade Practices Act ("UTPA") ORS § 646.608 *et seq.*

(Alleged Against PSC On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Oregon Subclass)

24 185. Plaintiffs and the Oregon Subclass (the "Class" for the purposes of this Count),
25 re-allege and incorporate the above paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

1 186. The Data Breach constituted a “breach of security” of PSC, within the meaning of
2 O.R.S. § 646.602(1)(a).

3 187. The information lost in the Data Breach constituted “personal information” within
4 the meaning of ORS § 646.602(11).

5 188. PSC failed to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and
6 practices appropriate to the nature and scope of the information compromised in the Data
7 Breach.

8 189. PSC unreasonably delayed informing anyone about the breach of security of Class
9 Members’ confidential and personal information after PSC knew the Data Breach had occurred.

10 190. PSC failed to disclose to Class Members, without unreasonable delay, and in the
11 most expedient time possible, the breach of security of their unencrypted, or not properly and
12 securely encrypted, Personal Information when they knew or reasonably believed such
13 information had been compromised.

14 191. Upon information and belief, no law enforcement agency instructed PSC that
15 notification to Class Members would impede any investigation.

16 192. PSC’s failure to implement reasonable security measures, promptly notify Class
17 Members, and otherwise comply with ORS § 646A.600 is an unlawful practice under ORS §
18 646.607(1)(u) in that PSC engaged in unfair and deceptive conduct.

19 193. PSC knew or should have known that its data security practices were inadequate
20 to protect against the known and foreseeable risk of a data breach. Plaintiffs and Class Members
21 relied on PSC to promptly and accurately disclose the true state of its data security practices,
22 PSC omitted such information from disclosure to Plaintiffs and Class Members. Plaintiffs and
23 Class Members would not have purchased the goods or services from Defendants, would have
24 paid less, or would have taken other precautions, had they known about PSC’s deficient data
25 security.

1 194. As a result of PSC's failures and omissions Plaintiffs and Class Members suffered
 2 damages, including in the form of loss of the benefit-of-the bargain, time and/or money spent
 3 mitigating harms, diminished value of PII, and/or attempted identity theft or misuse of PII.

4 195. PSC's failure to safeguard Plaintiffs' and Class Members' PII constitutes an
 5 unfair act because these acts or practices offend public policy as it has been established by
 6 statutes, regulations, the common law or otherwise, including, but not limited to, the public
 7 policy established by ORS § 646A.600.

8 196. PSC's failure to safeguard Plaintiffs' and Class Members' PII is unfair because
 9 this act or practice (1) causes substantial injury to Plaintiffs and Class Members; (2) is not
 10 outweighed by any countervailing benefits to consumers or competitors; and (3) is not
 11 reasonably avoidable by consumers.

12 197. PSC's failure to safeguard Plaintiffs' and Class Members' PII is unfair because
 13 this act or practice is immoral, unethical, oppressive and/or unscrupulous.

14 198. PSC's failure to promptly notify Plaintiffs and Class Members of the loss of their
 15 PII is unfair because these acts or practices offend public policy as it has been established by
 16 statutes, regulations, the common law or otherwise, including, but not limited to, the public
 17 policy established by ORS § 646A.600.

18 199. PSC's failure to promptly notify Plaintiffs and Class Members of the loss of their
 19 PII is unfair because this act or practice (1) causes substantial injury to Plaintiffs and Class
 20 Members; (2) is not outweighed by any countervailing benefits to consumers or competitors; and
 21 (3) is not reasonably avoidable by consumers.

22 200. PSC's failure to promptly notify Plaintiffs and Class Members of the loss of their
 23 data is unfair because this act or practice is immoral, unethical, oppressive and/or unscrupulous.

24 201. As a result of PSC's violation of ORS § 646.605 *et seq.*, Plaintiffs and other Class
 25 Members suffered ascertainable loss of money or property, including expenses associated with
 26 necessary credit monitoring.

202. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, seeks all remedies available under ORS § 646.605, including equitable relief, actual damages, statutory damages pursuant to ORS § 646.638(1), and punitive damages.

203. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, also seeks reasonable attorneys' fees and costs under ORS § 646.638(3).

COUNT VI

**Violations of the Drivers Privacy Protection Act (DPPA), 18 U.S.C. § 2721, et seq.
(Alleged Against PSC On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class)**

204. Plaintiffs restate and reallege the allegations in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

205. DPPA, 18 U.S.C. § 2722(a) provides that “it shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to obtain or disclose personal information, from a motor vehicle record, for any use not permitted under section 2721(b) of [the DPPA].”

206. The DPPA defines “person” to mean “an individual, organization or entity.”¹⁸ U.S.C. § 2725(2). PSC is a “person” under the DPPA.

207. The DPPA defines “motor vehicle record” to mean “any record that pertains to a motor vehicle operator’s permit, motor vehicle title, motor vehicle registration, or identification card issued by a department of motor vehicles.” 18 U.S.C. § 2725(1). The records that PSC obtains and stores from ODOT, containing Plaintiffs’ and Class members’ personal information — including driver’s license numbers, names, and addresses — constitute “motor vehicle records” under the DPPA.

208. The DPPA defines “personal information” to mean “information that identifies an individual, including an individual's photograph, social security number, driver identification number, name, address (but not the 5-digit zip code), telephone number, and medical or disability information, but does not include information on vehicular accidents, driving violations, and driver's status.” 18 U.S.C. § 2725(3). Plaintiffs' and Class members' personal

1 information, which includes driver's license numbers, names, and addresses falls within this
 2 definition.

3 209. PSC knew Plaintiffs' and other Class members' personal information was
 4 obtained from ODOT, as the files were provided so that ODOT could utilize PSC's services.

5 210. In violation of the DPPA, PSC knowingly disclosed the personal information of
 6 Plaintiffs and Class members by storing that information on unsecured external servers that was
 7 accessed by Clop.

8 211. Section 2721 (b) of the DPPA provides for certain permissible uses of personal
 9 information. PSC's knowing disclosure of Plaintiffs' and Class members' personal information to
 10 unauthorized third parties is not one of the permissible uses under Section § 2721(b). Therefore,
 11 PSC is in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2722(a) of the DPPA.

12 212. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2724(b)(1)-(4), as a result of PSC's violation of the
 13 DPPA, Plaintiffs and Class members are entitled to (1) actual damages, but not less than
 14 liquidated damages in the amount of \$2,500, (2) punitive damages, (3) attorneys' fees and costs,
 15 and (4) such other preliminary and equitable relief as the Court determines to be appropriate.

16 **VII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

17 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the Class described above, seek
 18 the following relief:

- 19 a. An order certifying this action as a Class action ORCP 32, defining the Class
 20 as requested herein, appointing the undersigned as Class counsel, and finding
 21 that Plaintiffs are proper representatives of the Nationwide Class requested
 22 herein;
- 23 b. Judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and Class Members awarding them
 24 appropriate monetary relief, including actual damages, statutory damages,
 25 equitable relief, restitution, disgorgement, and statutory costs;

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- 1 c. An order providing injunctive and other equitable relief as necessary to
- 2 protect the interests of the Class as requested herein;
- 3 d. An order instructing Defendants to purchase or provide funds for lifetime
- 4 credit monitoring and identity theft insurance to Plaintiffs and Class
- 5 Members;
- 6 e. An order requiring Defendants to pay the costs involved in notifying Class
- 7 Members about the judgment and administering the claims process;
- 8 f. A judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and Class Members awarding them
- 9 prejudgment and post-judgment interest, reasonable attorneys' fees, costs,
- 10 and expenses as allowable by law; and
- 11 g. An award of such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and
- 12 proper.

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1 **VIII. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

2 Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all triable issues.

3 DATED August 25, 2023.

4 /s/ Paul B. Barton

5 Paul B. Barton, OSB No. 100502
6 Trial Attorney
7 Alex Graven, OSB No. 153443
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28 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

29 *Pro hac vice application forthcoming*

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON
FOR THE COUNTY OF MARION

CAERY EVANGELIST, Ph.D. and
BRIAN J. ELS, Ph.D., on behalf of
themselves and all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

STATE OF OREGON, by and through its
Department of Transportation; AND
PROGRESS SOFTWARE
CORPORATION,

Defendants.

Case No.: 23CV34800

**PLAINTIFFS' FIRST SET OF
REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION OF
DOCUMENTS TO DEFENDANT**

TO: The State of Oregon, by and Through its Department of Transportation, Ellen F. Rosenblum, Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General, Department of Justice, 1162 Court Street NE, Salem, Oregon 97301; and

Progress Software Corporation, c/o Corporation Service Company, 1127 Broadway Street NE, Suite 310, Salem, Oregon 97301

Pursuant to Oregon Rule of Civil Procedure ("ORCP") 43, Plaintiffs Caery Evangelist, Ph.D. and Brian J. Els, Ph.D. (collectively, "Plaintiffs"), hereby request that Defendants the State of Oregon, by and through its Department of Transportation ("ODOT"), and Progress Software Corporation ("PSC") (collectively, "Defendants"), produce for inspection and copying to the undersigned counsel, the following documents that are in their actual or constructive possession, custody or control, **45 days after service of the summons**. See ORCP 43(B)(2). Production should be made in accordance with the definitions and instructions set forth below.

Page 1 – PLAINTIFFS' FIRST SET OF REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS TO DEFENDANTS

Olsen Barton LLC
4035 Douglas Way, Suite 200
Lake Oswego, OR 97035
Tel: 503-468-5573 | Fax: 503-820-2933

DEFINITIONS

Each word or term used in these Requests is intended to have the broadest meaning permitted under the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure and the Local Rules of this Court. Furthermore, these Requests shall be interpreted by reference to the definitions set forth below:

1. As used herein, the terms “**and**” and “**or**” shall be construed either conjunctively or disjunctively in an inclusive manner to bring within the scope of these Requests any information which might otherwise be construed to be outside their scope. “**Including**” shall be understood to mean including but not limited to. Singular nouns and pronouns shall be deemed to include the plural, and vice versa, and masculine, feminine, and neutral nouns and pronouns shall be deemed to include one another, wherever appropriate.

2. "Action" or "Litigation" means the actions pending before this Court in the case captioned *Evangelist, et al. v. State of Oregon*, Case No.

3. The terms "any," "all," and "each" shall each mean and include the other.

4. **“Class” or “Class Member”** shall mean all individuals in the United States and its Territories whose Personally Identifiable Information (as defined below) may have been compromised by the Data Breach (as defined below).

5. **“Communication” or “Communications”** shall mean the transmittal (in the form of facts, ideas, thoughts, opinions, data, inquiries or otherwise) and includes, without limitation, correspondence, memoranda, reports, presentations, face-to-face conversations, telephone conversations, text messages, instant messages, intranet messages, voice messages, negotiations, agreements, inquiries, understandings, meetings, letters, notes, telegrams, mail, email, and postings of any type.

6. **“Complaint”** means the operative Class Action Complaint filed on August 25, 2023, in the action captioned *Evangelist, et al. v. State of Oregon*, Case No. No. 23CV34800.

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III

1 7. **“Computer Network”** means the data network that connects the computer,
2 virtual, and all other digital components of Oregon Department of Transportation’s software
3 systems.

4 8. **“Computer Systems”** includes any Oregon Department of Transportation’s
5 server (whether physical, web-based, or virtual), desktop computer, laptop computer, tablet,
6 mobile phone, networking equipment, backup storage, internet site, intranet site, and the
7 software, programs, applications including Oregon Department of Transportation’s platforms,
8 scripts, operating systems, or databases used to control, access, add, delete, or modify any data
9 or information stored on any of the foregoing non-exclusive list.

10 9. **“Cyber Security Incident”** means any malicious act or suspicious event that
11 threatened, or was an attempt to threaten, the security, confidentiality, integrity, or availability
12 of information in or on Oregon Department of Transportation’s Computer System or Computer
13 Network.

14 10. The terms **“concerning”** and **“regarding”** shall mean constituting, evidencing,
15 reflecting, incorporating, effecting, including, or otherwise pertaining or relating, either
16 directly or indirectly, or being in any way logically or factually connected with the subject
17 matter of the inquiry or Request. Requests for **“documents concerning”** means any documents
18 which explicitly or implicitly, in whole or in part, compare, were received in conjunction with,
19 or were generated as a result of the subject matter of the Request, including all documents
20 which reflect, refer, record, are in regard to, in connection with, specify, memorialize, relate,
21 describe, discuss, consider, constitute, embody, evaluate, analyze, refer to, review, report on,
22 comment on, impinge upon, or impact the subject matter of the Request.

23 11. **“Database”** shall mean a set of data stored in a computer.

24 12. **“Data Breach”** means the cybersecurity incident concerning ODOT’s
25 Computer System(s)/Computer Network(s)/servers through the third-party software vendor,
26

1 MOVEit, that ODOT learned of on June 1, 2023, in which an unauthorized party was able to
2 access the Personally Identifiable Information belonging to Plaintiffs' and the Class.

3 13. **"Data Security"** means protection against unauthorized access, transfer,
4 modification, misuse, or destruction of data held by, or on behalf of Defendants. It also means
5 Defendants' policies, practices, methods, and procedures concerning the intended protection
6 against unauthorized access, transfer, modification, misuse, or destruction of data.

7 14. **"Data Security Incident"** means any unauthorized access or attempted
8 unauthorized access to your computer systems or networks or any other security breach
9 involving Personally Identifiable Information stored by you regardless of whether any
10 suspected loss or misuse of stolen data occurred.

11 15. **"Defendants"** shall mean ODOT and PSC and their officers, directors, trustees,
12 agents, employees, staff members, and paid consultants; any predecessor, successor, parent,
13 subsidiary, division, franchise, or affiliate; and any person acting on behalf of any of the
14 aforementioned.

15 16. **"Document"** or **"documents"** shall have the full meaning ascribed to those
16 terms under the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure and include, without limitation, any and all
17 drafts; communications; correspondence; emails; text messages; intranet messages;
18 memoranda; records; reports; books; reports, and/or summaries of personal conversations or
19 interviews; diaries; graphs; charts; diagrams; tables; photographs; recordings; tapes;
20 microfilms; minutes; records, reports, and/or meetings or conferences records and reports of
21 consultants; press releases; stenographic handwritten or any other notes; work papers; checks,
22 front and back; check vouchers, check stubs or receipts; tape data sheets or data processing
23 cards or discs or any other written, recorded, transcribed, punched, taped, filmed or graphic
24 matter, however produced or reproduced; and any paper or writing of whatever description,
25 including any computer database or information contained in any computer although not yet
26

1 printed out. The term "document" or "documents" further includes all copies where the copy
2 is not identical to the original.

3 17. **"ESI," "Electronically Stored Information," or "Electronic Data"** means the
4 original (or identical copies when originals are not available) and any non-identical copies
5 (whether different from the originals because of notes made on such copies or otherwise) of
6 Electronic Data of any kind or description, whether inscribed by mechanical, facsimile,
7 electronic, magnetic, digital, or other means. Such data may include, but is not limited to, all
8 text files (including word processing documents), presentation files (such as PowerPoint),
9 spreadsheets, electronic mail files and information concerning electronic mails (including
10 electronic mail receipts and/or transmittals, logs of electronic mail history and usage, header
11 information, and deleted files), internet history of files and preferences, graphical files in any
12 format, databases, calendar and scheduling information, task lists, telephone logs, contact
13 managers, computer system activity logs, computer programs (whether private, commercial,
14 or work-in-progress), programming notes or instructions, output resulting from the use of any
15 software program including, but not limited to, database files, charts, graphs, outlines,
16 operating systems, source codes of all types, programming languages, linkers and compilers,
17 peripheral drivers, .PDF and .TIFF files, batch files, native files and all ASCII files, and any
18 and all miscellaneous files and/or file fragments, regardless of the medium or media on which
19 they reside and regardless of whether such electronic data is in an active file, deleted file, or
20 file fragment. ESI Data includes, but is not limited to, any and all items stored on any electronic
21 media, computers, networks or "cloud" computing services and all backup files containing
22 electronically stored data. The term "ESI" also includes the file, folder tabs, metadata, personal
23 electronic backup media, including thumb drives, and/or containers and labels appended to or
24 associated with any physical storage device associated with each such original and/or copy. In
25 addition, the term "ESI" includes all text messages, instant messages, internet messages,
26 intranet messages, electronic bulletin board messages, blog entries, website postings of any

1 nature, and all other methods by which messages may be transmitted by or through electronic
2 means.

3 18. **"Including"** means "including but not limited to" and "including without
4 limitation.

5 19. **"Identify"** shall mean:

6 a. With respect to a natural person, to state the person's full name (or as
7 much of their name as is possible), and last known mailing address, work address, and
8 phone number,

9 b. With respect to a corporation or other business entity, to specify the
10 name of the corporation or business entity, the type of entity (e.g., corporation,
11 partnership, etc.), its present address and telephone number, and any persons you are
12 aware of who acted on behalf of that corporation or business entity with respect to the
13 events at issue,

14 c. With respect to a document, to state the Bates stamp number (if
15 produced in this litigation) or the author(s), recipient(s), date, title or description,
16 subject matter, and present custodian. In lieu of such identification, a copy of the
17 document may be produced,

18 d. With respect to a tangible thing, to state the commonly used name of the
19 thing or describe the thing in detail if it does not have a commonly used name, and to
20 state all other means of identification of the item, such as an SKU number, model
21 number, product number, etc., and

22 e. With respect to a communication, to state the name and title of all
23 persons present at the time of the communication, the date, time, and location of the
24 communication, the method of communication used, and to identify all documents
25 recording or summarizing the communication.

1 20. “**MOVEit**” shall mean the managed file transfer software created,
 2 manufactured, produced, maintained, and/or otherwise controlled by PSC.

3 21. The “**State of Oregon, by and through its Department of Transportation**”
 4 or “**ODOT**,” shall mean its officers, directors, trustees, agents, employees, staff members, and
 5 paid consultants; any predecessor, successor, parent, subsidiary, division, franchise, or
 6 affiliate; and any person acting on behalf of any of the aforementioned.

7 22. The term “**Person**” includes the plural as well as the singular and includes a
 8 person, firm, association, partnership, corporation, franchise, and any other form of legal
 9 entity.

10 23. “**Personally Identifiable Information**,” or “**PII**,” shall mean all information
 11 that can be used to identify an individual and includes, but is not limited to, names, mailing
 12 addresses, license or identification numbers, and the last four digits of Social Security numbers.

13 24. “**Plaintiffs**” shall mean Caery Evangelist, Ph.D. and Brian J. Els, Ph.D.

14 25. “**Progress Software Corporation**” or “**PSC**,” shall mean its officers, directors,
 15 trustees, agents, employees, staff members, and paid consultants; any predecessor, successor,
 16 parent, subsidiary, division, franchise, or affiliate; and any person acting on behalf of any of
 17 the aforementioned.

18 26. The terms “**relating to**,” “**relate to**,” “**referring to**,” “**refer to**,” “**reflecting**,”
 19 “**reflect**,” “**regard(s)**,” “**regarding**,” “**concerning**,” and/or “**concerns**” shall mean
 20 evidencing, regarding, concerning, discussing, embodying, describing, summarizing,
 21 containing, constituting, showing, mentioning, reflecting, pertaining to, dealing with, relating
 22 to, referring to in any way or manner, or in any way logically or factually, connecting with the
 23 matter described in that paragraph of these demands, including documents attached to or used
 24 in the preparation of or concerning the preparation of the documents.

25 27. “**You**” and “**Your**,” means Defendants and their officers, directors, employees,
 26 agents, or anyone acting or purporting to act on their behalf.

FURTHER RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

1 2. The connectives “and” and “or” shall be construed either disjunctively or
 2 conjunctively as necessary to bring within the scope of the discovery request all responses
 3 that might otherwise be construed to be outside of its scope.

5 2. The use of any tense of any verb shall also include within its meaning all other
 6 tenses of that verb.

7 3. The singular form of a noun or pronoun includes the plural form and vice
 8 versa.

9 4. The terms “all”, “any”, and “each” shall each be construed as encompassing
 10 any and all.

INSTRUCTIONS

12 1. Pursuant to ORCP(B)(2)(a-d) your response must include the following:

13 a. A statement that, except as specifically objected to, any requested item
 14 within the party's possession or custody is provided, or will be provided or made
 15 available within the time allowed and at the place and in the manner specified in the
 16 request, and that the items are or must be organized and labeled to correspond with
 17 the categories in the request;

18 b. A statement that, except as specifically objected to, a reasonable effort
 19 has been made to obtain any requested item not in the party's possession or custody,
 20 or that no such item is within the party's control;

21 c. A statement that, except as specifically objected to, entry will be
 22 permitted as requested to any land or other property; and

23 d. any objection to a request or a part thereof and the reason for each
 24 objection.

25 2. In addition to the requirements set forth in the Oregon Rules of Civil
 26 Procedure, which Plaintiff incorporates herein, the following instructions apply to each of the

1 document requests set forth below and are deemed to be incorporated in each of said
2 requests.

3 3. If a document prepared before or after this period is necessary for a correct or
4 complete understanding of any document covered by a request, you must produce the earlier or
5 subsequent document as well. If any document is undated and the date of its preparation cannot be
6 determined, the document shall be produced if otherwise responsive to the production request.
7 Responsive data maintained electronically should be produced in one of the following electronic
8 formats: Excel, Comma Separated Values, or Text File (either tab delimited or pipe delimited). For
9 each data field of transaction data produced, a complete description of the contents of that data field
10 and the units of measurement used should be supplied. Each data field should be reported using a
11 common unit of measure. If the data field contains coded values, then provide a table or code sheet
12 sufficient to understand or interpret those values. If transaction data is produced with different data
13 fields arranged in separate database tables or files, then ensure that the data fields exist in each table
14 or file so that the tables or files can be linked together. Also provide a description of which data
15 fields in each database table or file can be used to perform that link.

16 4. These document requests shall be deemed to be continuing in nature so that if
17 you or any person acting on your behalf subsequently discovers or obtains possession,
18 custody, or control of any document previously requested or required to be produced, you
19 shall promptly make such document available. Each supplemental response shall be served
20 on Plaintiff no later than 30 days after the discovery of the additional information.

21 5. These requests include data and information stored electronically or
22 magnetically. To the extent responsive documents or data are maintained in an electronic
23 format, including, but not limited to, on a disk, tape, hard drive, flash drive, steady state
24 drive, or other magnetic or machine-readable format, please produce the electronic version
25 along with manuals and all other documents sufficient to operate, display, read, and interpret
26 the programs, documents, or data.

1 6. You should construe these requests as follows: (a) the singular includes the
2 plural and the plural includes the singular; (b) the masculine, feminine, or neuter pronoun
3 includes the other genders; (c) the conjunctions "and" and "or" should be read either
4 disjunctively or conjunctively to bring within the scope of the request all information that
5 might otherwise be construed to be outside its scope; (d) the words "any" and "all" shall
6 include each and every; and (e) the present tense of a verb includes its past tense and vice
7 versa.

8 7. These document requests require that all documents created, generated, or
9 dated during the Relevant Time Period, as well as documents created, generated, or dated
10 outside this period, but which contain information concerning this period or were referred to
11 by documents responsive to these document requests, be produced by you.

12 8. In producing documents and ESI, you are to furnish all documents or ESI in
13 your possession, custody, or control, regardless of the physical location of the documents or
14 whether such documents or materials are possessed directly by you, your assistants, office
15 administrative personnel, direct reports, or employees, or by your attorneys or their agents,
16 employees, representatives, or investigators.

17 9. In producing documents and ESI, you are requested to produce the original of
18 each document or item of ESI requested, together with all non-identical copies and drafts of
19 such document. If the original of any document or item of ESI cannot be located, a copy shall
20 be produced in lieu thereof, and shall be legible and, for a document, bound or stapled in the
21 same manner as the original.

22 10. All documents or things that respond, in whole or in part, to any portion of these
23 requests are to be produced in their entirety, including all attachments and enclosures.
24 documents attached to each other, and e-mail messages and their attachments, should not be
25 separated.

26 ///

1 11. Documents or ESI not otherwise responsive to these requests shall be produced
2 if such documents or ESI mention, discuss, refer to, or explain the documents that are called
3 for by these requests, or if such documents are attached to documents called for by these
4 requests and constitute routing slips, transmittal memoranda, letters, cover sheets, comments,
5 evaluations, or similar materials.

6 12. All documents and ESI shall be produced in the same order as they are or were
7 kept or maintained by you in the ordinary course of your business. If any documents or items
8 of ESI have been removed from the files in which they were found for purposes of producing
9 them in response to these requests, indicate for each document the file(s) from which the
10 document(s) was (were) originally located.

11 13. All documents shall be produced in the file folder, envelope, or other container
12 in which the documents are kept or maintained by you. If for any reason the container cannot
13 be produced, produce copies of all labels or other identifying marks.

14 14. Documents and ESI shall be produced in such fashion as to identify the
15 department, branch, or office in whose possession they were located and, where applicable, the
16 natural person in whose possession they were found and the business address of each document
17 custodian(s).

18 15. Documents attached to each other should not be separated, including, but not
19 limited to, e-mail attachments.

20 16. If a document or item of ESI once existed and has subsequently been lost,
21 destroyed, or is otherwise missing, please provide sufficient information to identify the
22 document and state the details concerning its loss.

23 17. All documents produced in paper form should be numbered sequentially, with
24 a unique number on each page, and with a prefix identifying the party producing the document.

25 18. Documents shall be produced in such fashion as to identify the department,
26 branch, or office in whose possession they were located and, where applicable, the natural

1 person in whose possession they were found and the business address of each document's
2 custodian.

3 19. If you object to any part of these document requests, please: (a) state each
4 objection you assert in sufficient detail to permit the Court to determine the validity of the
5 objection; and (b) produce all responsive documents to which your objection does not apply.

6 20. If you claim that any part of these document requests is vague or ambiguous,
7 please identify the specific language you consider vague or ambiguous and state the
8 interpretation of the language in question you used to frame your response.

9 21. If you claim the attorney-client privilege or any other privilege or work product
10 protection for any document, provide a detailed privilege log that contains at least the following
11 information for each document or portion of document withheld or redacted on such grounds:
12 (a) the date of the document or item of ESI; (b) the identity of each and every author of the
13 document or item of ESI; (c) the identity of each and every person who prepared or participated
14 in the preparation of the document or item of ESI; (d) the identity of each and every person
15 who received the document or item of ESI; (e) the identity of each and every person from
16 whom the document or item of ESI was received; (f) a general description of the subject matter;
17 (g) the present location of the document or item of ESI and all copies thereof; (h) the identity
18 of each and every person having custody or control of the document or item of ESI and all
19 copies thereof; (i) the identity of the numbered request(s) to which the document or item of
20 ESI is responsive; and (j) sufficient information concerning the document or item of ESI and
21 the circumstances thereof to explain the claim of privilege or protection and to permit the
22 adjudication of the propriety of the claim.

23 22. If you assert privilege with respect to part of a responsive document or item of
24 ESI, redact the privileged portion and indicate clearly on the document where the material was
25 redacted. Produce the redacted document or item of ESI even if you believe that the
26 nonredacted portion is not responsive. Identify the redacted portions on the privilege log in

the same manner as withheld documents. Non-responsiveness of a portion of a document or item of ESI is not a sufficient basis for redaction.

23. These requests seek all responsive documents and materials during the Relevant Time Period that are applicable to or concerning the matters and subjects referenced therein, regardless of whether the particular responsive document or item of ESI was created or generated during the Relevant Time Period.

RELEVANT TIME PERIOD

The Relevant Time Period for each Request is from May 1, 2023, to the present unless otherwise specifically indicated, and shall include all documents and information concerning such period, even though prepared or published outside of the Relevant Time Period. If a document prepared before the Relevant Time Period is necessary for a correct or complete understanding of any document covered by a Request, you must produce the earlier or subsequent document as well. If a document is undated, the date of its preparation cannot be ascertained, and the document is otherwise in response to the Request, the document shall be produced.

SEARCH METHODOLOGY

Upon reasonable request, a party shall also disclose information relating to network design, the types of databases, database dictionaries, the access control list and security access logs and rights of individuals to access the system and specific files and applications, the ESI document retention policy, organizational chart for information systems personnel, or the backup systems recovery routines, including, but not limited to, tape rotation and destruction/overwrite policy.

DOCUMENT PRODUCTION REQUESTS

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 1: All documents concerning your investigations, whether conducted by you or any third party engaged or directed by you,

1 regarding the Data Breach including the documents collected or prepared as a result of those
2 investigations and all reports of findings from such investigations.

3 **RESPONSE:**

4

5 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 2:** All documents regarding the source,
6 cause, mode, or mechanism of the Data Breach.

7 **RESPONSE:**

8

9 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 3:** All documents, including text messages,
10 intranet communication, and emails, concerning the means by which the Data Breach and
11 was discovered and your response to the Data Breach, including any consideration of, or
12 recommendations for, improvements or modifications to data security as a result of the Data
13 Breach, and the need to retain a forensic expert or vendor to assist in the response to the Data
14 Breach.

15 **RESPONSE:**

16

17 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 4:** All documents sufficient to determine the
18 scope of the Data Breach and the members of the purported class, including the data maintained
19 within your data systems/servers that was or could have been impacted by the Data Breach
20 (including the number of individuals whose PII was potentially impacted, the location of those
21 individuals, what information was potentially compromised, whether the potentially
22 compromised information differed between affected individuals, and whether the potentially
23 compromised information was encrypted or redacted).

24 **RESPONSE:**

1 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 5:** All documents showing your policies,
2 practices, and procedures, for preventing, investigating, and responding to data security
3 incidents during the Relevant Time Period.

4 **RESPONSE:**

5
6 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 6:** All documents (including internal
7 policies and procedures) concerning any security concerns, complaints, reports,
8 vulnerabilities, or flaws with respect to data security and/or MOVEit, and your response to or
9 disposition of those concerns, complaints, reports, or flaws during the Relevant Time Period.

10 **RESPONSE:**

11
12 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 7:** All documents sufficient to identify the
13 way you or any third-party process, store, transfer, access, or utilize the PII you
14 maintain/store including documents concerning how your computer systems, servers,
15 databases, online portals, and/or the MOVEit software are protected against possible
16 breaches by unauthorized persons.

17 **RESPONSE:**

18
19 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 8:** All documents concerning any firewalls,
20 detection processes (including detection of intrusions and malware), logs, endpoint
21 protection, data loss prevention, or prevention devices or software, including file integrity
22 monitoring systems and policies, vulnerability management systems and policies, and audit
23 log management used by you (or any person acting on your behalf) to protect or otherwise
24 segregate from the general internet any computer systems/servers/software used to process or
25 store the PII you collect and maintain, including the PII Plaintiff and the Class.

1 **RESPONSE:**

2

3 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 9:** All documents written by, or at the
4 direction of, or received by, you relating to any test, inspection evaluation, analysis, or report
5 concerning the safety, security, or vulnerability of, or intrusion in, any computer system,
6 server, database, online portal, or the MOVEit software that stores, accesses, processes, or
7 transmits PII during the Relevant Time Period.

8 **RESPONSE:**

9

10 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 10:** All documents concerning forensic
11 images of any servers, networks, databases, online portals, email accounts, or other computer
12 systems, accessed or implicated in the Data Breach, including all transactional logs, access
13 logs, and security and authentication logs, and forensic reports.

14 **RESPONSE:**

15

16 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 11:** All documents sufficient to identify the
17 duration of the Data Breach.

18 **RESPONSE:**

19

20 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 12:** All documents sufficient to identify the
21 date and manner by which you first became aware of the Data Breach.

22 **RESPONSE:**

23

24 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 13:** All documents showing any data
25 security incident that occurred in Defendants' computers, servers, third-party storage, and/or
26 software during the past five (5) years (other than the Data Breach).

1 **RESPONSE:**

2
3 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 14:** All documents showing any identity
4 theft or fraudulent activity resulting from the Data Breach obtained or received by you from
5 any source.

6 **RESPONSE:**

7
8 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 15:** All documents showing whether PII
9 obtained in the Data Breach was posted on the internet, posted on the dark web, or otherwise
10 made publicly available.

11 **RESPONSE:**

12
13 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 16:** All documents showing any remedies
14 you considered offering or actually did offer to any individual potentially affected by the
15 Data Breach. This request encompasses bids or requests for bids for identity theft monitoring
16 and protection products and insurance products.

17 **RESPONSE:**

18
19 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 17:** All documents showing all data security
20 training materials that you disseminated, or that were disseminated on your behalf, to your
21 employees, contractors, agents, vendors, developers, or service providers, including manuals,
22 handbooks, instructions, memoranda, training videos, websites, and all other materials
23 derived from or relating to your Computer Network or Computer System.

24 **RESPONSE:**

25
26 ///

1 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 18:** All communications, memoranda,
2 executive summaries, analyses, and reports written by, or at the direction of, or received by,
3 your senior managers or executives concerning your quality assurance program for ensuring
4 companywide compliance with your data security policies, procedures, and practices.

5 **RESPONSE:**

6

7 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 19:** All documents written by, at the
8 direction of, or received by you concerning your decision(s) whether to make expenditures or
9 allocations (*i.e.*, spend money) or implement upgrades to ensure the security of consumer PII,
10 including any related requests for capital expenditure, annual or other budget submissions or
11 authorizations.

12 **RESPONSE:**

13

14 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 20:** All documents regarding internal and
15 external audits, assessments, tests, and investigations of your data security practices during
16 the Relevant Time Period.

17 **RESPONSE:**

18

19 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 21:** All documents sufficient to show your
20 organizational structure, including documents regarding your relationship with any parent
21 companies, subsidiaries, and/or affiliates during the Relevant Time Period.

22 **RESPONSE:**

23

24 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 22:** All documents and communications you
25 provided to or received from any governmental or other organization, regulatory or
26 governmental entity regarding the Data Breach.

1 **RESPONSE:**

2

3 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 23**

4 All documents written by, at the direction of, or received by you concerning any
5 notifications, warning, or suggestions, whether from internal or external sources, regarding
6 potential or actual vulnerabilities in your data security system, servers, MOVEit, or process
7 that led, contributed, or may have contributed, to the Data Breach.

8 **RESPONSE:**

9

10 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 24**

11 All documents relating to your decision to send notification emails or letters to Class
12 Members and/or any third party (including regulatory agencies) regarding the Data Breach,
13 including all communications or internal memoranda about this decision.

14 **RESPONSE:**

15

16 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 25**

17 All documents relating to all drafts of notices, emails, and letters intended for Class
18 Members or third parties (including regulatory agencies) about the Data Breach and relating
19 to the claims enumerated in the Complaint.

20 **RESPONSE:**

21

22 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 26**

23 All documents relating to all press releases or public statements issued about the Data
24 Breach and this current Action.

25 **RESPONSE:**

1 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 27**

2 All documents relating to statements, scripts, or FAQs (frequently asked questions)
3 drafted to provide information to Class Members or third parties (including regulatory
4 agencies) regarding the Data Breach

5 **RESPONSE:**

7 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 28**

8 All documents regarding your assessment, evaluation, knowledge or estimate of the
9 number of Class Members who have suffered, or are likely to suffer fraud, identity theft, or
10 other harm as a result of the Data Breach.

11 **RESPONSE:**

13 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 29**

14 All documents reflecting your policies and procedures for maintaining the
15 confidentiality and security of Class Members' PII on your network, servers, and/or
16 MOVEit.

17 **RESPONSE:**

19 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 30**

20 All documents reflecting any remedial security measures you have taken after the
21 Data Breach, including documents regarding your security enhancements efforts and efforts
22 to prevent future intrusions, and the costs of any such security measures and enhancements.

23 **RESPONSE:**

25 ///

26 ///

1 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 31**

2 All documents relating to your policies and procedures for the maintenance, retention
3 and destruction of PII that you collect and maintain.

4 **RESPONSE:**

5 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 32**

6 Each version of privacy policies regarding the security of PII provided to or by you
7 during the Relevant Time Period.

8 **RESPONSE:**

9 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 33**

10 All documents, including internal presentations, regarding (a) possible cybersecurity
11 threats, (b) your data security, and (c) your information technology infrastructure
12 implemented by you during the Relevant Time Period

13 **RESPONSE:**

14 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 34**

15 All documents sufficient to identify all persons who were responsible for the
16 development and implementation of the procedures regarding the protection of PII, and who
17 employed those individuals.

18 **RESPONSE:**

19 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 35**

20 All documents showing your requested financial budget for data security, the actual
21 financial budget received for data security, expenditures, allocations, and staffing dedicated
22 to data security during the Relevant Time Period.

1 **RESPONSE:**

2

3 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 36**

4 All insurance policies that relate to your insurance coverage for the Data Breach,
5 including documentation showing the amount left in each policy.

6 **RESPONSE:**

7

8 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 37**

9 All documents relating to your insurance claims related to the Data Breach.

10

11 **RESPONSE:**

12

13 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 38**

14 All documents regarding the costs you have incurred as a result of the Data Breach.

15 **RESPONSE:**

16

17 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 39**

18 All documents, including any contracts, for or regarding credit monitoring or identity
19 theft services you offered to victims of the Data Breach

20 **RESPONSE:**

21

22 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 40**

23 All documents sufficient to show all Class Members who signed up for any credit
24 monitoring or identity theft services you offered to victims of the Data Breach.

25 **RESPONSE:**

1 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 41**

2 All contracts or agreements entered between (i) Defendants; and (ii) Defendants and
3 Plaintiffs.

4 **RESPONSE:**

5
6 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 42**

7 All documents and communications regarding your compliance with (or variance
8 from) FTC guidelines establishing reasonable data security practices for businesses.

9 **RESPONSE:**

10
11 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 43**

12 Any and all indemnity agreements, tolling agreements, and/or joint defense
13 agreements which might cover, address, or concern your liability to Plaintiffs and the Class
14 regarding the allegations in the Complaint.

15 **RESPONSE:**

16
17 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 44**

18 All documents relating to training your agents, vendors, employees, servants, and/or
19 representatives on the protection of PII during the Relevant Time Period.

20 **RESPONSE:**

21
22 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 45**

23 All documents as a result of any claim made by any other person or entity, other than
24 Plaintiff, against you regarding unlawful access or disclosure of PII information in the last 10
25 years.

26 **RESPONSE:**

1 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 46**

2 All documents related to any wrongful disclosure or attempted wrongful access or
3 disclosure of PII information in the last 5 years, including, but not limited to, Data Breaches
4 or any Cyber Security Incidents.

5 **RESPONSE:**

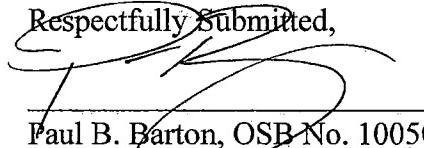
7 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 47**

8 All scripts utilized by Defendants and/or their employees to discuss the Data Breach
9 with potential victims who may contact Defendants about the Data Breach.

11 **RESPONSE:**

13 DATED this 13th day of September, 2023.

14 Respectfully Submitted,

15 
Paul B. Barton, OSB No. 100502

16 Trial Attorney

17 Alex Graven, OSB No. 153443

18 **OLSEN BARTON LLC**

19 4035 Douglas Way, Suite 200

20 Lake Oswego, OR 97035

21 Telephone: 503-468-5573

22 paul@olsenbarton.com

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25 ///

26 ///

27 ///

28 ///

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2 (pro hac vice to be filed)
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6 Telephone: (405) 235-1560
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9
10 Jennifer S. Czeisler
11 (pro hac vice to be filed)
12 **STERLINGTON PLLC**
13 One World Trade Center
14 85th Floor
15 New York, New York 10007
16 Tel: (212) 433-2993
17 Email: jen.czeisler@sterlingtonlaw.com
18 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

ATTORNEY CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I accomplished service of a true and correct copy of

PLAINTIFFS' FIRST SET OF REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

TO DEFENDANTS on the parties below on the date and in the manner indicated:

Oregon Department of Transportation
355 Capitol Street NE, MS11
Salem, Oregon 97301-3871

- Electronic Service to the email address recorded on the date of service in the Court's OJD eFiling system (eServe only)
 - First-Class U.S. Mail, Postage Prepaid
 - Hand-Delivery – Process Server
 - Fax Service to
 - Courtesy Email to

Progress Software Corporation
c/o Corporation Service Company
1127 Broadway Street NE, Suite 310
Salem, Oregon 97301

- Electronic Service to the email address recorded on the date of service in the Court's OJD eFiling system (eServe only)
 - First-Class U.S. Mail, Postage Prepaid
 - Hand-Delivery – Process Server
 - Fax Service to
 - Courtesy Email to

DATED: September 13, 2023

~~OLSEN BARTON LLC~~

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Trial Attorney
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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

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2
3

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON
FOR THE COUNTY OF MARION

6 CAERY EVANGELIST, Ph.D. and
7 BRIAN J. ELS, Ph.D., on behalf of
8 themselves and all others similarly
situated,

Case No.: 23CV34800

**PLAINTIFFS' FIRST REQUESTS
FOR ADMISSION TO
DEFENDANTS**

9 | Plaintiffs

V.

1 STATE OF OREGON, by and through its
2 Department of Transportation; AND
PROGRESS SOFTWARE
CORPORATION,

Defendants.

TO: The State of Oregon, by and Through its Department of Transportation, 355 Capitol Street NE, MS11, Salem, Oregon 97301-3871; and

7 Progress Software Corporation, c/o Corporation Service Company, 1127 Broadway Street NE, Suite 310, Salem, Oregon 97301

Pursuant to Oregon Rule of Civil Procedure (“ORCP”) 45, Plaintiffs Caery Evangelist, Ph.D. and Brian J. Els, Ph.D. (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), hereby request that Defendants the State of Oregon, by and through its Department of Transportation (“ODOT”), and Progress Software Corporation (“PSC”) (collectively, “Defendants”), produce for inspection and copying to the undersigned counsel, the following documents that are in their actual or constructive possession, custody or control, **45 days after service of the summons and the complaint**. See ORCP 45(B). Admissions should be made in accordance with the definitions and instructions set forth below.

26 | //

DEFINITIONS

Each word or term used in these Requests is intended to have the broadest meaning permitted under the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure and the Local Rules of this Court. Furthermore, these Requests shall be interpreted by reference to the definitions set forth below:

1. As used herein, the terms “**and**” and “**or**” shall be construed either conjunctively or disjunctively in an inclusive manner to bring within the scope of these Requests any information which might otherwise be construed to be outside their scope. “**Including**” shall be understood to mean including but not limited to. Singular nouns and pronouns shall be deemed to include the plural, and vice versa, and masculine, feminine, and neutral nouns and pronouns shall be deemed to include one another, wherever appropriate.

2. The terms "any," "all," and "each" shall each mean and include the other.

3. **“Class” or “Class Member”** shall mean all individuals in the United States and its Territories whose Personally Identifiable Information (as defined below) may have been compromised by the Data Breach (as defined below).

4. “Complaint” means the operative Complaint filed on August 25, 2023, in the action captioned *Evangelista et al. v. State of Oregon*, Case No. No. 23CV34800.

5. **“Computer Network”** means the data network that connects the computer, virtual, and all other digital components of Oregon Department of Transportation’s software systems.

6. “Computer Systems” includes any Oregon Department of Transportation’s servers (whether physical, web-based, or virtual), desktop computer, laptop computer, tablet, mobile phone, networking equipment, backup storage, internet site, intranet site, and the software, programs, applications including Oregon Department of Transportation’s platforms, scripts, operating systems, or databases used to control, access, add, delete, or modify any data or information stored on any of the foregoing non-exclusive list.

1 7. **“Cyber Security Incident”** means any malicious act or suspicious event that
2 threatened, or was an attempt to threaten, the security, confidentiality, integrity, or availability
3 of information in or on Oregon Department of Transportation’s Computer System or Computer
4 Network.

5 8. **“Database”** shall mean a set of data stored in a computer.

6 9. **“Data Breach”** means the cybersecurity incident concerning ODOT’s
7 computer systems/servers through the third-party software vendor, MOVEit, that ODOT
8 learned of on June 1, 2023, in which an unauthorized party was able to access the Personally
9 Identifiable Information belonging to Plaintiffs’ and the Class.

10 10. **“Data Security”** means protection against unauthorized access, transfer,
11 modification, misuse, or destruction of data held by, or on behalf of Defendants. It also means
12 Defendants’ policies, practices, methods, and procedures concerning the intended protection
13 against unauthorized access, transfer, modification, misuse, or destruction of data.

14 11. **“Data Security Incident”** means any unauthorized access or attempted
15 unauthorized access to your computer systems or networks or any other security breach
16 involving Personally Identifiable Information stored by you regardless of whether any
17 suspected loss or misuse of stolen data occurred.

18 12. **“Defendants”** shall mean ODOT and PSC and their officers, directors, trustees,
19 agents, employees, staff members, and paid consultants; any predecessor, successor, parent,
20 subsidiary, division, franchise, or affiliate; and any person acting on behalf of any of the
21 aforementioned.

22 13. **“Including”** means “including but not limited to” and “including without
23 limitation.”

24 14. **“MOVEit”** shall mean the managed file transfer software created,
25 manufactured, produced, maintained, and/or otherwise controlled by PSC.

1 15. The “**State of Oregon, by and through its Department of Transportation**”
 2 or “**ODOT**,” shall mean its officers, directors, trustees, agents, employees, staff members, and
 3 paid consultants; any predecessor, successor, parent, subsidiary, division, franchise, or
 4 affiliate; and any person acting on behalf of any of the aforementioned.

5 16. “**Personally Identifiable Information**,” or “**PII**,” shall mean all information
 6 that can be used to identify an individual and includes, but is not limited to, names, mailing
 7 addresses, license or identification numbers, and the last four digits of Social Security numbers.

8 17. “**Plaintiffs**” shall mean Caery Evangelist, Ph.D. and Brian J. Els, Ph.D.

9 18. “**Progress Software Corporation**” or “**PSC**,” shall mean its officers, directors,
 10 trustees, agents, employees, staff members, and paid consultants; any predecessor, successor,
 11 parent, subsidiary, division, franchise, or affiliate; and any person acting on behalf of any of
 12 the aforementioned.

13 19. The terms “**relating to**,” “**relate to**,” “**referring to**,” “**refer to**,” “**reflecting**,”
 14 “**reflect**,” “**regard(s)**,” “**regarding**,” “**concerning**,” and/or “**concerns**” shall mean
 15 evidencing, regarding, concerning, discussing, embodying, describing, summarizing,
 16 containing, constituting, showing, mentioning, reflecting, pertaining to, dealing with, relating
 17 to, referring to in any way or manner, or in any way logically or factually, connecting with the
 18 matter described in that paragraph of these demands, including documents attached to or used
 19 in the preparation of or concerning the preparation of the documents.

20 20. “**You**” and “**Your**,” means Defendants and their officers, directors, employees,
 21 agents, or anyone acting or purporting to act on their behalf.

RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

23 1. The connectives “and” and “or” shall be construed either disjunctively or
 24 conjunctively as necessary to bring within the scope of the discovery request all responses
 25 that might otherwise be construed to be outside of its scope.

26 ///

2. The use of any tense of any verb shall also include within its meaning all other tenses of that verb.

3. The singular form of a noun or pronoun includes the plural form and vice versa.

4. The terms "all", "any", and "each" shall each be construed as encompassing any and all.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Pursuant to ORCP 45, you are directed to admit, deny, or submit a written objection to the following statements within **45 days after service of the summons and the complaint**. If an objection is made, the reasons therefore shall be stated. The answer shall specifically admit or deny the matter set forth and detail the reasons why the answering party cannot truthfully admit or deny the matter. A denial shall fairly meet the substance of the requested admission, and when good faith requires that you qualify your answer or deny only a part of the matter for which an admission is requested, you must specify so much of it as is true and qualify or deny the remainder.

2. You may not give lack of information or knowledge as a reason for failure to admit or deny unless you state that you undertook a reasonable inquiry and that the information known or readily obtainable by you is insufficient to enable you to admit or deny.

**FAILURE TO SERVE A WRITTEN ANSWER OR OBJECTION WITHIN
THE TIME ALLOWED BY ORCP 45 B WILL RESULT IN ADMISSION OF THE
FOLLOWING REQUESTS.**

REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 1: Admit a Data Breach occurred on or before June 1, 2023, in which unauthorized individuals may have accessed Plaintiffs' and the Class's PII.

1 **RESPONSE:**

2
3 **REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 2:** Admit you were responsible for keeping
4 Plaintiffs and Class Members PII confidential while it was in your possession.

5 **RESPONSE:**

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7 **REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 3:** Admit Plaintiffs' and Class Members' PII
8 was accessed during the Data Breach by unauthorized person(s).

9 **RESPONSE:**

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11 **REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 4:** Admit that the Data Breach could have been
12 prevented.

13 **RESPONSE:**

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15 **REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 5:** Admit you did not offer credit monitoring
16 or identity theft protection services to the individuals potentially impacted by the Data
17 Breach.

18 **RESPONSE:**

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20 **REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 6:** Admit the information compromised as
21 result of the Data Breach includes names, license or identification numbers, and the last four
22 digits of Social Security numbers.

23 **RESPONSE:**

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25 **REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 7:** Admit you did not mail data breach
26 notification letters to individuals potentially impacted by the Data Breach.

1 **RESPONSE:**

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3 **REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 8:** Admit you took no affirmative steps to
4 retrieve the stolen PII.

5 **RESPONSE:**

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7 **REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 9:** Admit you took no affirmative steps to
8 mitigate the harm caused to Plaintiffs and the Class.

9 **RESPONSE:**

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11 **REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 10:** Admit that by obtaining, collecting, using,
12 and deriving a benefit from Plaintiffs' and Class Members' PII, Defendants were responsible
13 for protecting Plaintiffs' and Class Members' PII from disclosure.

14 **RESPONSE:**

15

16 **REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 11:** Admit you had obligations created by state
17 laws, reasonable industry standards, common law, and state statutory law to keep PII
18 confidential and to protect such PII from unauthorized access.

19 **RESPONSE:**

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21 **REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 12:** Admit you knew the importance of
22 safeguarding PII.

23 **RESPONSE:**

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1 **REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 13:** Admit you knew the foreseeable
2 consequences that would occur if Plaintiffs' and Class Members' PII was stolen.

3 **RESPONSE:**

4
5 **REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 14:** Admit it was foreseeable that Plaintiffs and
6 Class Members would need to obtain identity theft protection as a result of a Data Breach.
7

8 **RESPONSE:**

9
10 **REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 15:** Admit you knew after the Data Breach that
11 other organizations that have had data breaches offered identity theft protection to individuals
12 whose information was exposed.

13 **RESPONSE:**

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15 **REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 16:** Admit you believe Plaintiffs and the Class
16 are at risk for present and continuing identity theft.
17

18 **RESPONSE:**

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20 **REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 17:** Admit the disclosure of the PII at issue was
21 a Cyber Security Event involving Defendant's and/or MOVEit's Computer network(s) and/or
22 Computer Systems resulting from MOVEit's cyber security being infiltrated by an
23 unauthorized third-party and lapses in security oversight by Defendants.

24 **RESPONSE:**

1 **REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 18:** Admit the PII at issue has monetary value.

2 **RESPONSE:**

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5 DATED this 13th day of September, 2023.

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Respectfully Submitted,


Paul B. Barton, OSB No. 100502

Trial Attorney

Alex Graven, OSB No. 153443

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Email: jen.czeisler@sterlingtonlaw.com

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

ATTORNEY CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I accomplished service of a true and correct copy of
PLAINTIFFS' FIRST SET OF REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION TO DEFENDANTS on
the party below on the date and in the manner indicated:

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355 Capitol Street NE, MS11
Salem, Oregon 97301-3871

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DATED: September 13, 2023

~~OLSEN BARTON LLC~~

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